JPRS-CPS-86-031

21 APRIL 1986

China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

FBIS FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service, Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semi-monthly by the National Technical Information Service, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

JPRS-CPS-86-031

21 April 1986

CHINA REPORT

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

CONTENTS

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENERAL

PRC Journal Reviews U.S.-Soviet Summit Talks
(Li Ning; GUOJI WENTI YANJIU, No 1, 13 Jan 86)..... 1

UNITED STATES

Beijing Radio on Reagan's Budget Problems
(Beijing Domestic Service, 24 Mar 86)..... 10

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFP Notes Israeli Tourists Visiting PRC
(AFP, 26 Mar 86)..... 13

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Official Says Administrative Reform Planned
(XINHUA, 29 Mar 86)..... 15

NPC Deputies Discuss Taiwan, Reunification
(XINHUA, 31 Mar 86)..... 16

AFP Examines Cases, Fates of Dissidents in PRC
(Pierre-Antoine Donnet; AFP, 25 Mar 86)..... 18

Foreign Novels Sell Out in Shanghai Bookstores
(XINHUA, 29 Mar 86)..... 21

Beijing Churches Celebrate Easter Sunday
(XINHUA, 30 Mar 86)..... 23

REGIONAL AFFAIRS

EAST REGION

Fujian Standing Committee Session Opens
(Fujian Provincial Service, 25 Mar 86)..... 24

Shanghai Leader on Policies, Reports of Infighting
(Bernand Degioanni; AFP, 26 Mar 86)..... 25

Briefs
Anhui Governor Attends Women's Day Party 28
Anhui Scholars Overseas Study 28

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

Hunan Radio on Harmfulness of Collective Violation of Discipline
(Hunan Provincial Service, 23 Mar 86)..... 29

NORTH REGION

Nei Monggol Holds Regional Religious Work Conference
(Nei Monggol Regional Service, 25 Mar 86)..... 31

Briefs
More Money Into Education 32

NORTHEAST REGION

Heilongjiang People's Congress Meeting Ends
(Heilongjiang Provincial Service, 16 Mar 86)..... 33

Fourth Session of Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee Ends
(Jilin Provincial Service, 14 Mar 86)..... 35

Fifth Session of Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee Ends
(Liaoning Provincial Service, 18 Mar 86)..... 37

Shenyang Regulates Activities of 'Three Civilizations'
(Zhang Rongmao Interview; SHENYANG RIBAO, 7 Nov 85)..... 39

Liaoning Meeting Discusses Building 3D Cadres' Echelon
(Liaoning Provincial Service, 8 Mar 86)..... 43

Shenyang University Students Promote Party Character
(Ding Renshu; SHENYANG RIBAO, 1 Nov 85)..... 44

Briefs
New Standing Committees Set Up 46

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

Ningxia MD Units Score Achievements During Sixth 5-Year Plan
(Mao Lu, Tian Hu; NINGXIA RIBAO, 18 Dec 85)..... 47

Zhejiang Group Army Corrects Party Style
(Cao Xiafu, Huang Qisheng; ZHEJIANG RIBAO, 23 Jan 86)..... 49

Goals for Civil Air Defense War Preparedness Described
(SICHUAN RIBAO, 13 Dec 85)..... 51

Xinjiang Builds Up People's Armed Police
(Wei Shangde, Qu Ming; XINJIANG RIBAO, 7 Jan 86)..... 52

Shanghai Air Force Completes Streamlining, Reorganization
(Wu Lin, et. al.; JIEFANG RIBAO, 28 Jan 86)..... 54

Shanghai Transfers Military Technology to Civilian Sector
(Sun Lin; JIEFANG RIBAO, 1 Feb 86)..... 55

GPD Calls for New Methods To Promote Old Traditions
(Sue Meng; JIEFANG RIBAO, 27 Jan 86)..... 57

Ningxia Unit Closes Activity Centers
(Guo Huailiang, Fan Zhegang; RENMIN RIBAO, 30 Jan 86)..... 58

Chengdu MR Group Army Aids Civilians
(Zhang Xinyang, Huang Jibo; SICHUAN RIBAO, 24 Dec 85)..... 59

Beijing MR Logistics Cadres Solve Grassroot Problems
(Ma Huiming, Zhang Wei; RENMIN RIBAO, 30 Jan 86)..... 60

County-Level PAF Departments Transferred to Locals
(Wang Juchuan, Shen Qingyun; SHAANXI RIBAO, 20 Dec 85).... 62

Shanghai Garrison District Leading Groups Honored
(JIEFANG RIBAO, 25 Jan 86)..... 64

Briefs
Coastal Defense Construction 65
Military Household Service Centers 65
Shanghai Armed Police Units 65
Sichuan Completes Conscription Work 66

TAIWAN

Paper Supports Goldwater Stand on Arms Sales
(Editorial; CHINA POST, 22 Mar 86)..... 67

Taiwan Urged To Exchange Birth Control Data
(Liu Wei; Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan, 31 Mar 86)..... 68

Briefs
Meeting With St Christopher-Nevis Envoy 70

HONG KONG

PRC Official on Maintaining Hong Kong's Prosperity
(Tang Hua; LIAOWANG, 24 Mar 86)..... 71

GENERAL

PRC JOURNAL REVIEWS U.S.-SOVIET SUMMIT TALKS

HK250607 Beijing GUOJI WENTI YANJIU in Chinese No 1, 13 Jan 86 pp 10-14, 15

[Article by Li Ning: "The Significance and Influence of the U.S.-Soviet Summit Talks"]

[Text] Since their summit talks, the United States and the Soviet Union have entered a new period of dialogue while carrying on their confrontation. The two sides were unable to conclude agreements on stopping the arms race or solving regional problems. They have achieved some results in improving bilateral relations, but to a limited extent. However, their negotiations on different problems suggest an important development in their relations. Following the relaxation in U.S.-Soviet relations, all East-West relations will ease up and economic exchanges will be more lively. But such a relaxed situation as that in the 1970's is unlikely to reappear. The United States and the Soviet Union lay too much stress on the role of the "bipolar" world. This will only encourage various countries in the rest of the world to incline toward independence and to play a more positive role in international affairs.

I

The U.S.-Soviet summit talks in Geneva in November 1985 were the 11th round of talks between the two countries since the end of World War II. Counting the summit meeting between leaders of the two countries during the 1975 Helsinki European Security Conference, this would be the 12th round. Therefore, meetings between leaders of the two countries are not rarely-seen affairs. At the previous summit talks, they could reach certain agreements or produce some "spirit." These agreements had a certain significance and influence but most of them could not stop negative developments or adversity emerging in U.S.-Soviet relations after their talks. On each occasion, people viewed the U.S.-Soviet summit talks as major international affairs and paid close attention to them. But usually, their summit talks did not produce good results, or people were disappointed because the results achieved could not last long. People concern themselves with the U.S.-Soviet summit talks because the U.S.-Soviet relations have a direct bearing on war and peace in the world as well as on the entire international situation. There are decisive factors determining the development of U.S.-Soviet relations, but U.S.-Soviet summit talks can only reflect the changes in these factors and cannot change these factors. However, their summit talks provide excellent opportunities for observing the trends in U.S.-Soviet relations.

The last U.S.-Soviet summit talks also received worldwide attention. In a sense, the attention given to the last summit talks exceeded that given to some previous summit talks, as the last summit talks were first held in 6 years. During the 6 years, U.S.-Soviet relations were tense, and on several occasions the two countries were at dagger point. Some commentators referred to that period as the lowest point in U.S.-Soviet relations since their cold war, and others simply said that a new cold war had arisen. Under such circumstances, people naturally concerned themselves with the summit talks hoping for a turn for the better in U.S.-Soviet relations. But did the last summit talks live up to such expectations?

As to what comments we should make on the last summit talks, this depends on the development of the situation. But remarks made after the talks by leaders of the two countries and the joint statement they have already issued provided initial answers.

On the one hand, the leaders of the two countries said that they did not cherish illusions about the opposite side and would continue their competition. But they said that their competition was "peaceful" competition, neither exceeding a limited scope nor causing military confrontation. On the other hand, they confirmed the results of the talks. The Soviet leaders even made a higher appraisal, claiming that the results of the talks "will exert a positive impact on the changes in the political and psychological climate of current international relations as well as on the normalization of such relations and will reduce the threat of nuclear war" and that the "talks have helped start a dialogue on bringing about a turn for the better in Soviet-U.S. relations and in world relations as well." The U.S. leaders remarked that the talks were quite constructive and served as a beginning in the development of U.S.-Soviet relations.

The joint statement sums up the summit talks in two points, saying that both sides "have serious differences on major problems" but that they "deem it necessary to improve U.S.-Soviet relations and the international situation as a whole" and "have affirmed the importance of conducting regular dialogues." However, the fact is that the two sides were unable to conclude agreements on stopping the arms race or solving regional conflicts; they could not even work out guiding principles. In the course of the talks, each side reiterated its own former stand, and occasionally the controversy was very acute. In addition, the talks decided to hold regular negotiations at various levels on international problems and bilateral relations. As Shultz said, the two countries would establish systematized work relations. Of the coming U.S.-Soviet negotiations, the consecutive 1986-1987 talks between Gorbachev and Reagan have aroused the most attention among people. Some observers said that such an arrangement itself will create a situation in which both sides will at least maintain a reconciliatory atmosphere before they meet or even reach a certain compromise on some problems.

From all this we know that for some time to come, the characteristics of U.S.-Soviet relations will be as follows: The two countries will strengthen their dialogue while continuing their confrontation, and they will not necessarily be daggers drawn but will probably resort to political and diplomatic means and engage in direct or indirect struggle.

II

The last summit talks involved three aspects, that is, disarmament, the regional problems, and U.S.-Soviet relations. Now let us probe these three aspects one by one.

1. Disarmament. Gorbachev maintained that security was the central issue of U.S.-Soviet relations. He gave first priority to opposing the U.S. strategic defense plan. Whereas Reagan said that he would carry on with the plan. The joint statement does not give a detailed description of the plan but only mentions the "prevention of a space arms race" in general terms, and this was written in separately from the principle of reducing nuclear weapons by 50 percent and the agreement on medium-range nuclear strength. After the talks, the United States played up this separation. However, the joint statement reconfirms the U.S.-Soviet joint agreement signed on 8 January 1985, which links the principle of stopping the space arms race with that of stopping the ground arms race. The Soviet Union has always stressed this point but the United States has other explanations. A big difference of opinion between the United States and the Soviet Union is whether the two principles are closely related to each other or can be dealt with separately. Since the summit talks, the Soviet Union has been stressing that the prerequisite for resolutely reducing nuclear weapons is to forbid the manufacturing of offensive space weapons. Whereas the United States has continued to pursue its strategic defense plan on the one hand and to make suggestions on reducing strategic nuclear weapons on the other. Their stands are widely divergent.

But this serious difference does not hamper them from continuing their talks, from making suggestions, or from airing views. Long before the summit talks, Gorbachev already had said that consideration should be given to classifying research on offensive space weapons into two categories, that is, basic research which is conducted in laboratories and applied research on actual deployment. The former cannot be examined, still less can it be forbidden. As to whether certain research involving space weapons can be conducted, this, obviously, can be discussed. In addition, the Soviet Union and the United States have put forward their own suggestions on limiting strategic nuclear weapons and medium-range missiles. The joint statement points out that there is common ground in their suggestions. Also, there is room for discussing problems such as how to classify and count weapons as well as whether a provisional agreement can be concluded on the issue of medium-range missiles in Europe. After the summit talks, at the Vienna negotiations on disarmament in central Europe, the NATO countries gave up their original stand of reaching an agreement on the scale of the military strength of the Warsaw Pact countries and proposed the scale of the first disarmament to be carried out by the United States and the Soviet Union. The Western world claimed that this was a major probe into the Soviet Union's attitude after the summit talks. The Soviet Union also made several suggestions to the United States to clarify its stand. Among these suggestions were: Will the United States abide by the fifth provision of the treaty on limiting anti-missile defense systems? Will it continue to observe SALT II, which will expire by the end of this year? Will it respond to the Soviet Union's suspension of nuclear tests until the end of the year?

The present situation suggests that it is very difficult for the United States and the Soviet Union to stop their arms race, in particular their arms race in space. The Soviet Union has clarified its stand that it will take countermeasures against the U.S. strategic defense plan and will improve its strategic offensive weapons in such a manner that these weapons will be able to go through the U.S. defense system. It can be expected that negotiations on disarmament will be lively and that there will be more suggestions and propositions, and the possibility of concluding certain agreements on some minor problems cannot be ruled out. Now people are focusing their attention on the new developments that will possibly arise in the disarmament problem before the next summit talks.

2. Regional Problems. The United States has laid particular stress on this problem. Reagan claimed long ago that this problem should be a key issue at the summit talks. Shultz also said that the problem of arms control should be solved by proceeding from regional problems. At the summit talks, both sides agreed that they would continue to hold negotiations. The joint statement points out that "it is beneficial to exchange views on regional problems at the specialist level."

Both sides also have serious differences of opinion on regional problems. After the summit talks, both sides issued statements. Reagan attributed this problem to Soviet "expansionist moves," whereas Gorbachev emphasized the historical causes and present social and economic conditions in the problems and said that "it is extremely dangerous" to refer to regional conflicts as the products of East-West competition. Reagan mentioned the five countries of Cambodia, Afghanistan, Ethiopia, Angola, and Nicaragua and said that the United States "will pay close attention to changes in Soviet activities in the Third World" and would continue to support the resistance forces in these countries if no progress was made at their talks. Gorbachev referred to U.S. support for the South African apartheid authorities and the Israeli Government as well as to the "wars waged by U.S. puppets in Central America and Southeast Asia." He said that the Soviet Union "will stand on the side of the people of various countries in defending their independence." In action, both sides have further strengthened their influence on regional problems. Shortly after the conclusion of the summit talks, the United States began to take a more direct part in the Angola issue. Reagan demanded the resumption of U.S. secret aid for the antigovernment forces in Angola. But in the meantime, it is said that the United States is seeking to hold negotiations with the Angolan Government. The United States has also exerted pressure on the Nicaraguan Government. The Soviet Union is very busy with its activities in the Middle East.

In spite of all this, the United States and the Soviet Union are ready to conduct a series of negotiations on regional problems and to make some suggestions on them. This is a new trend. At a UN General Assembly session in October 1985, Reagan proposed three methods for settling regional problems. First, the above five warring countries should hold negotiations; second, the United States and the Soviet Union should hold negotiations on examining and eliminating the stationing of foreign troops as well as on restricting the inflow of foreign weapons; and third, the United States will help these countries embark on the road to international economic life. The United States attaches great importance to having negotiations with the Soviet Union. It was

revealed that the United States wishes to arrange negotiations between Shultz and the Soviet foreign minister in Western Europe in January 1986 to discuss problems concerning Afghanistan, Angola, and the Middle East. It was reported that the purpose of the United States is to obtain through negotiations certain political positions for the forces it supports. The Soviet Union has shown a certain initiative toward such negotiations. Gorbachev has expressed his view that it is understandable for the United States and the Soviet Union to be worried about the "hot spots" and that it is beneficial for both sides to conduct further discussions. Before and after the summit talks, some Soviet leaders expressed their "sincere wish" for settling the Afghanistan issue by political means. Recently, some U.S. leaders also expressed their willingness to provide certain guarantees for the settlement of the Afghanistan issue. Naturally, people find it difficult to see the prospects for a U.S.-Soviet agreement on regional problems. People only feel that negotiations will possibly provide the United States and the Soviet Union with grounds for bargaining and finding out about each other's attitudes.

3. Bilateral relations. It was only on this point that both sides achieved marked results at the summit talks. Apart from confirming the necessity for regular discussions in the future, both sides concluded agreements on certain specific problems. The joint statement mentions that "both sides will expand their cultural, educational, scientific, and technological exchanges and develop their trade and economic relations." We can say that this is the restoration of various relations which have been suspended for a long time due to the Afghanistan issue. This achievement manifested itself in the recently-held ninth annual meeting of the U.S.-Soviet Trade and Economic Committee, at which both sides expressed the wish to expand their trade relations and the Soviet Union suggested U.S. companies' participation in the construction of some long-term, large Soviet projects. Some U.S. media reported that U.S. businessmen cherish great hopes for the Soviet market and think that Soviet efforts in developing its economy will provide an excellent opportunity for U.S. exports. These businessmen are also of the opinion that the favorable balance the United States will certainly obtain from its trade with the Soviet Union will be beneficial to making up the increasingly unfavorable U.S. foreign trade balance. Some U.S. banks have already started providing loans again for the Soviet Union. But there are quite a number of problems. As the United States has not given up its aim of wearing the Soviet Union down economically, it exercises tight control over trade involving advanced technology. Moreover, the United States links the development of economic relations between the two countries with politics, human rights, and other problems. Gorbachev said that political obstacles, such as not according the Soviet Union most-favored-nation treatment, hampering loans for the Soviet Union, and forbidding large commodity exports to the Soviet Union, should be eliminated if Soviet-U.S. trade is to be developed on a large scale. Therefore, although there seems to be marked improvement in U.S.-Soviet relations, such improvement is limited, and moreover their bilateral relations cannot but be restricted by the above two problems.

III

Out of consideration for their common needs, the United States and the Soviet Union have changed their rigid confrontation and decided to strengthen their

dialogue. This has helped alleviate the tense relations between them. But the two countries have different conditions and points of departure.

The Soviet Union is undergoing major policy readjustments which are aimed at rapidly developing its economy and doubling its production by the end of this century. Soviet leaders have taken this problem as a strategic task determining all other tasks. They look at this problem as a strategic task, will the Soviet Union be able to strengthen its national defense capability, to further consolidate the unity of the "big socialist family," to effectively support some developing countries, and to successfully carry out peaceful competition with capitalist countries. This is a major policy drawn up by Soviet leaders after years of careful consideration and reexamining certain theoretical problems. Soviet leaders have said on many occasions that to implement this policy, the Soviet Union requires a stable and relaxed international environment. (Shemienko) [xiemianke 6200 4884 4430], disarmament specialist at the United States of America and Canada Institute of the Soviet Union, recently said straightforwardly: "There should be a revolution in our economy, and this requires large investment. If we are forced to engage in a new arms race, our social development will be delayed." Such being the case, reducing armaments, creating a relaxed international atmosphere, and increasing East-West economic exchanges will obviously be beneficial to the Soviet Union.

The United States has also made some tactical adjustments. Thinking that its strong policy toward the Soviet Union has produced some results over the past few years, they can now conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union by basing itself on its strength. Reagan has withdrawn his open anti-Soviet remarks such as that calling the Soviet Union an "evil empire" and has claimed not to be trying to change the Soviet social system. On the regional conflicts, he has also changed his past attitude of excluding Soviet participation in the discussion of certain problems and begun to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union. The United States assumes itself to be in a more favorable position than the Soviet Union. But the fact is that Reagan finds it difficult to keep exerting overall pressure on the Soviet Union. Now the favorable position of the United States is beginning to weaken. Its economic situation is not good, its financial deficit remains huge, and it always fails to fulfill its plan of reducing its deficit. All this will hamper the Reagan administration from continuing to increase its military expenditures by a large margin. The United States has been much faster than the Soviet Union in their arms race over the last few years, and this has aroused much anxiety among its NATO allies, which demanded that the United States and the Soviet Union hold serious talks and strive to reach an agreement on disarmament. Some commentators are of the opinion that compared with his last term of office, Reagan is unlikely to find the going easier in his current term of office, that he cannot take further steps in internal problems such as invigorating the economy and reforming the tax system, and that some of his proposals do not even enjoy the support from the Republican senators in Congress. Therefore, Reagan will possibly shift his work focus to foreign affairs in the hope of achieving something in this respect.

On the other hand, to seek military superiority, the United States has made efforts to step up the plan of modernizing NATO's conventional force, apart

from energetically pursuing its strategic space defense plan.[1] It thinks that after these two plans have taken shape, the United States and the NATO countries will remain invincible in both the space and ground arms races, defensively and offensively, as well as in thermonuclear and conventional wars. However, all this will take a long time to achieve. No matter whether these two plans can take shape exactly as expected and no matter whether the United States will gain military superiority after the materialization of the plans, at least the United States has admitted that for now it cannot break the balance of power. Therefore, it also deems it necessary to hold negotiations and does not rule out the possibility of making certain compromises. Of course, the United States will strive to conclude agreements restrictive to the opposite side but beneficial to itself.

The convening of the last summit talks and the joint statement finally issued by both sides were the products of a certain compromise. It was revealed that parts of the wording of the joint statement were the practical outcome of a Soviet compromise at the last minute and parts were the results of a U.S. accommodation for Soviet proposals.

IV

As the United States and the Soviet Union have entered the new period of confrontation and dialogue, in what way will the entire international situation change? A few problems merit study.

1. Is it possible for such a relaxed situation as that in the 1970's to reappear? As both sides have different conditions from those in the 1970's, such a relaxed situation is unlikely to reappear. The United States has stopped shortening its battle lines abroad. Although it has some difficulties and has agreed to conduct a dialogue with the Soviet Union, it has not stopped exerting pressure on the Soviet Union but keeps urging the Soviet Union to make concessions in their dialogue. The United States also believes that it will no longer follow the same old disastrous road as that in the 1970's. Although the Soviet Union admits that it is faced with quite a number of difficulties and hopes that such a relaxed situation as that in the 1970's can reappear, it knows that it should not cherish any illusions about the United States. In addition, it absolutely has the ability and determination to hold out against U.S. pressure. Moreover, there are weak points in the United States' position and policies, and the Soviet Union can take advantage of these weak points. As the United States and the Soviet Union are not willing to compromise on key problems, it is not easy for them to reach an agreement on major issues. However, as both sides have found it necessary to strengthen their dialogue, their relations will become a little relaxed as compared with those 6 years ago.

2. Will relaxation in U.S.-Soviet relations bring about relaxation in all East-West relations? This trend has appeared, and forcefully. East and West European countries as well as Japan hope that U.S.-Soviet relations and the whole international situation will relax so that war can be prevented. The development of the situation over the last few years has proved that tension in U.S.-Soviet relations has not automatically brought about tension in all

East-West relations but has helped medium-sized and small countries in the Eastern and Western worlds have closer ties and seek relaxation. Now U.S.-Soviet relations are relaxed. This will help reduce the obstacles to cooperation between these countries. Shortly after the conclusion of the summit talks, relations between East and West European countries began to get closer. Polish Leader Taruzelski visited France by invitation, breaking the estrangement at the top level between Western countries and Poland since it began to exercise military control. Almost at the same time, FRG Social Democratic Party Leader Brandt visited Poland. He called more directly on Europe to fully use the "second stage of relaxation" and "make its own contributions instead of waiting for something to drop from a conference table of big countries." The possibility of a GDR leader's visit to the FRG has once again been put on the agenda. While the relations between medium-sized and small countries in the Eastern and Western worlds are becoming closer, a trend has emerged in which the United States and the Soviet Union have carried out active contacts with the allies of the opposite side. After the end of the summit talks, the United States immediately sent envoys to some East European countries to report on the summit talks. Subsequently, Shultz visited Romania and Hungary. Prior to the summit talks, Gorbachev went to France, and after the talks he sent people to France to report on the situation of the talks. He will visit Italy in the near future. The Soviet Union and Japan will also hold a high-level meeting. Although the United States and the Soviet Union have their own aims in their contacts, closer cooperation between medium-sized and small countries in the Eastern and Western world and the improvement of relations between themselves and the United States and the Soviet Union have produced a positive impact which will play a certain role in preventing the United States and the Soviet Union from retrogressing to rigid confrontation.

3. How have East-West economic relations developed and what are their influences? Although the United States has not given up its intention of aggravating Soviet economic difficulties through the arms race and by tightening its control over technology exports to the Soviet Union, a new trend of development has arisen in U.S.-Soviet economic relations. This has made it even more difficult for the United States to prevent Western Europe and Japan from developing economic relations with the Soviet Union, and in particular with Eastern Europe. As contradictions keep emerging among Western countries due to trade protectionism, it can be expected that a lively situation will arise in East-West economic exchanges. Now the Soviet Union is engaged in various types of activities. For example, it has changed its attitude toward the EEC, has stopped emphasizing developing economic relations with West European countries on the basis of bilateral relations, and has suggested that the CEMA and the EEC establish formal relations and carry out close cooperation. In this move, the Soviet Union has taken political factors into account apart from considering its economic interests.

4. At the last summit talks, the United States and the Soviet Union reemphasized their viewpoints on the bipolar world. What influence will this produce? U.S. and Soviet leaders all referred to their "special responsibilities" for the whole world. At a recent reception in honor of the Polish foreign affairs minister, Shevardnadze put it more bluntly: "Not only the political climate of our planet but also its destiny are, to a large extent, determined by the status of Soviet-U.S. relations." At a series of negotiations the

United States and the Soviet Union will hold in the future, they will discuss major problems involving the security and interests of various countries in the world, and such discussions will be conducted behind the scenes. This has aroused misgivings and worry among people the world over. Today the ability of the United States and the Soviet Union to control the development of the international situation is weakening, and the tendency toward independence is consistently arising among various countries in the rest of the world. This general trend of the situation cannot be reversed. The more the United States and the Soviet Union stress the role of the bipolar world, the stronger the tendency toward independence will arise in countries in the rest of the world, as these countries will pay more attention to safeguarding their own interests. For example, shortly after the U.S.-Soviet summit talks, member countries of the EEC in December signed a treaty on European political cooperation, thus providing a legal guarantee for various European countries in "speaking with one voice." This is an important step taken by Western Europe on the road to political cooperation.

Although the U.S.-Soviet summit talks have ended, the talks have not changed the basic state of U.S.-Soviet relations. However, detailed arrangements were made at the talks for further contacts between the two countries. People have reason to ask the United States and the Soviet Union to enter into serious negotiations and to strive for the relaxation of the international situation. The United States and the Soviet Union should go with the world trend and should not do anything detrimental to the legal interests of other countries. We are full of hope and confidence in the future of the world, but this is not because there is some relaxation in U.S.-Soviet relations. Of course, having dialogue is better than going in for confrontation, and relaxation is better than tension. What is much more important is that various countries in the world and their people are playing a greater and greater role in solving major problems concerning world peace. Neither the United States nor the Soviet Union finds it possible to act willfully without taking this role into account.

/12766
CSO: 4005/560

UNITED STATES

BEIJING RADIO ON REAGAN'S BUDGET PROBLEMS

OW290031 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 24 Mar 86

["International Current Events" commentary: "The Reagan Administration's Arms Expansion Budget and Fiscal Deficit"]

[Text] U.S. President Reagan submitted the draft 1987 Budget to Congress in early February. A special feature of the budget was the administration's attempt to reduce its financial deficit by cutting down on domestic spending and social security expenditures while insisting on increasing military spending. The budget provoked a strong reaction in Congress, where many opposed it. Many Democrat congressmen commented that it was a dead issue even before it was submitted. House Democratic Leader Wright said that Reagan's priority on increased military spending had been wrongly placed, adding that what was threatening U.S. security was the deficit itself.

Some Republican congressmen also expressed concern over the sharp increase in military spending by the Reagan administration, saying that the only way to meet the fiscal 1987 budget was to increase taxes. However, Reagan is opposed to increasing taxes, so there is nothing the Republicans can do about the budget. In order to calm the unrest and win Congress' approval President Reagan delivered a radio speech in late February calling upon both parties to support his program on increased military spending. However, he was unable to change the congressmen's mind and the congressional budget debate continues.

U.S. public opinion maintains that it will be very difficult to get Congress to approve the budget.

Fierce controversies have frequently occurred in the United States in the past few years whenever the government has submitted its budget. The focal point of the controversies has been the deficit. When Reagan was elected president in 1981, he promised to eliminate the deficit and achieve a balanced budget. However, since he took office, the federal government's deficit has increased considerably annually instead of decreasing. In the 4 years from fiscal 1981 to 1984, the total deficit came to more than $56 billion, more than the total deficit accumulated in the 35 years since World War II. The Reagan administration's deficit exceeded $210 billion in fiscal 1985, setting a U.S. record, and according to current estimates, the FY-86 deficit is expected to reach $200 billion. This situation has aroused grave concern and strong dissatisfaction within U.S. Government and public circles. In his State of the Union

address, Reagan admitted that the huge deficit was a serious threat and that the consequences would be unthinkable if it were not checked. It was on this basis that the U.S. Senate and House adopted the Gramm-Rudman Bill, since they held that it was necessary to adopt legal means to forcibly reduce the deficit. The bill calls for trimming the deficit step by step over 5 years and achieving a balanced budget in FY-91.

How to achieve a balanced budget? There are two ways. One is to increase financial revenues; the other is to reduce expenditures. U.S. revenues primarily come from taxes. The U.S. people pay heavy taxes, and therefore it is not easy to increase them. To increase personal income taxes could arouse public criticism, and to raise the taxes of corporations and enterprises could slow down economic development. For this reason, Reagan has repeatedly refused to increase taxes, stressing that the federal government's tax revenues will increase naturally in line with the economy's development. In his FY-87 draft budget, Reagan made a firmly optimistic assessment of the U.S. economy, pointing out that the economic growth rate for 1986 and 1987 could reach 4 percent. However, many economists disagree with this prediction. If the economic growth rate in the next 2 years fails to reach that level, financial revenues in FY-87 will decrease instead of increasing, which will certainly increase the deficit.

Since there is little possibility of increasing revenues, is there any possibility of reducing expenditures?

The government's expenditures can be divided into four major categories. First, the interest on the national debt. In no way can this be reduced. So far, the U.S. national debt already exceeds $2 trillion, and the annual interest on it is approximately $180 billion. As long as the national debt does not go down, neither will the interest due. In fact, the national debt is expected to soar to $2.3 trillion during FY-87, and the amount of interest due will increase correspondingly.

The second category is social welfare expenditures, which also can hardly be cut any further. To ensure increased military budgets, in the past few years the Reagan administration has repeatedly curtailed social welfare expenditures and cut government subsidies for low-income families, resulting in lost housing subsidies for 1 million poor families and relief services for 1 million poor children. Should the Reagan administration continue to sharply cut expenditures in these areas, it will certainly encounter low-income families' strong opposition. As for expenditures on pensions, unemployment benefits, and disability insurance, it cannot be casually cut according to U.S. law.

The third category is public appropriations. Although it is possible to reduce expenses in this area, the amount saved would be insignificant. This category includes government organs' administrative expenses and funds for urban development, education, communications, and agriculture. It is mainly in these areas the Reagan administration wants to make most of its budget cuts. During FY-87, for example, the federal government will reduce its agricultural expenditures by $9.5 billion, and government organs' administrative expenses, including government workers' wages and pensions, will also be cut. Besides cutting subsidies for local governments' urban development and education, the federal government will also stop subsidizing rail passenger services. Since

public appropriations represent only a small percentage of the budget, even a drastic cut in this category would only come to $20-30 billion, which is too small to make up the enormous $200 trillion deficit.

The fourth category is military expenditures, which is enormous, representing over one-third of the total budget. In order to compete with the Soviet Union for military superiority, Reagan has gone all out to build up armaments and speed up military modernization since assuming office, and military expenditures have dramatically increased over the past 5 years. According to statistics, during the FY-81-85 period, the federal government's military expenditures exceeded $1.2 trillion, while the FY-86 military budget will come to a record $270 billion. It is specifically these enormous military expenditures that have messed up the budget and increased deficit. According to the budget of the new fiscal year, U.S. military expenditures will increase 8 percent, exceeding $300 billion. The funds for developing space weapons will increase 75 percent alone.

Since the Reagan administration continues to increase military expenditures, it is possible that the enormous U.S. budget deficit will continue to worsen.

/12766
CSO: 4005/558

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

AFP NOTES ISRAELI TOURISTS VISITING PRC

HK261048 Hong Kong AFP in English 1021 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 26 (AFP)--Nearly 100 Israeli tourists visited China in 1985 and even more are expected this year despite the lack of Sino-Israeli diplomatic relations, informed Western sources said here on Wednesday.

The sources, who declined to be identified, said that while some had traveled on Austrian, United States or other passports, several had used their Israeli passports, having obtained visas in London or Hong Kong with Beijing's blessing.

The Israelis were mostly members of multi-national tour groups, but several came in small, exclusively Israeli parties.

They included several descendants of Jewish families that lived in the eastern city of Shanghai before the Communists took power in 1949--notably the Sassoons, Hardoons and Kadoories, which became big property-owners and major textile traders there in the 1930's, the sources said.

China does not recognize Israel and supports the anti-Israel Aplestine Liberation Organization. Beijing never misses an opportunity to severely condemn Israel's policy in neighboring territories it has occupied and its policy towards the Palestinians, observers said.

The sources said the number of Israelis expected to visit China this year would be well over 100, and that several thousand were on the waiting list of a travel company specializing in China tours.

The first Israeli tourists to visit China arrived in 1983, but only very few came in that or the following year.

Israeli tourists sometimes visited former synagogues, in particular two in Shanghai now used as warehouses, one in the northeastern city of Tianjin and one in the eastern town of Kaifeng, where several hundred Chinese of Jewish origin live, the sources said.

Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian announced a change in Chinese policy toward Israel during a visit to Egypt last December.

He said Israelis would be allowed to visit China on Israeli passports to take part in conferences held under the aegis of international organizations.

Last month Israeli radio reported that Israeli Agriculture Minister Arik Nehemkin had secretly visited China to promote Sino-Israeli agricultural ties, but the Chinese Government denied the report.

/12766
CSO: 4000/208

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

OFFICIAL SAYS ADMINISTRATIVE REFORM PLANNED

OW290312 Beijing XINHUA in English 0257 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 29 (XINHUA)--Across-the-board reform of China's administrative system is being planned for the next 5 years to complement China's sweeping economic reforms, a senior official said here today.

According to the official, the administrative reform will involve the strengthening of those government branches which are charged with overall control of the national economy, such as policy research, finance, banking, planning, auditing and statistical work. At the same time, the number of government departments whose responsibilities are limited to specific products and industries will be cut.

The official told XINHUA the new administrative system will include a policy-making system, a well-coordinated, efficient implementing system and a supervisory system operating with relative independence.

The reform will follow guidelines set by Premier Zhao Ziyang in his report Tuesday to the current session of the National People's Congress (NPC), he said. Zhao called for changing the government's role in the economy from one of direct control to one of indirect control.

This shift, and the corresponding reform of the government structure, becomes imperative as the economic restructuring reaches full scale, the official said, adding that the administrative reform should also include improvement of the government personnel management system.

Some observers noted that China carried out a major government restructuring in 1982, but the basic pattern of the administrative system remained unchanged, so did the old economic structure.

Some legal specialists have suggested that establishing special institutions to monitor administrative work and government personnel will accelerate changes in government practices.

But most officials interviewed at the NPC session said the government reform process will be long and difficult. We're talking about radically changing a system that has been developed over years, said one. That needs careful planning, and it can't be done overnight.

/12766
CSO: 4000/207

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

NPC DEPUTIES DISCUSS TAIWAN, REUNIFICATION

OW311653 Beijing XINHUA in English 1637 GMT 31 Mar 86

["Taiwan NPC Deputies on China's Reunification"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, March 31 (XINHUA)--Members of the Taiwan delegation to the current National People's Congress were unanimous today that the concept of "one country, two systems" accords to China's conditions and the interests of the people on both sides of the Taiwan Strait.

Cai Zimin, Executive Council member of the Taiwan Democratic Self-Government League, said that for more than 30 years the mainland has been developing under the socialist system and Taiwan, under capitalism. "It is very difficult for either to change the other," he said. "Therefore, the concept of 'one country, two systems' is suited to the reality."

Taiwan differs from the mainland politically and economically, he noted. Because of their long suffering from colonialism in the past, people in Taiwan strongly desire democracy and equality and are thus afraid of becoming secondary citizens once united with the mainland.

Economically, Cai noted, more than half of Taiwan's products are for export with most of the raw materials imported. The mainland could provide Taiwan with raw materials and Taiwan could sell its goods to the mainland, he suggested.

"In my view, the 'one country, two systems' concept takes into consideration the desire of the Taiwan people and is also beneficial to the development of both sides of the strait," he said.

Cai noted that the mainland's economy has developed very fast in the past 5 years with the adoption of the policies of opening to the outside world and of invigorating the domestic economy, thus changing the balance of economic strength between the mainland and Taiwan.

Moreover, the mainland now enjoys very high prestige on the world arena as an open and dynamic nation, he went on. The mainland now has diplomatic relations with 133 countries, whereas Taiwan has ties with 23. All this, he said, cannot but force the Taiwan authorities to think hard.

Cai admitted that contacts between the mainland and Taiwan have increased over the past years. The volume of entrepot trade from Taiwan to the mainland was worth $500 million in 1984, and the figure went up to $890 million in the first half of 1985.

This, coupled with the intensifying power struggle and the deepened "crises of trust" in Taiwan, Cai stressed, makes it more difficult for the Taiwan authorities to hold on to its policy of "no negotiation, no contacts, and no compromise."

Fan Zengsheng, deputy director of the Shanghai Harbor Administration, held that more attention should be paid to the desire of the Taiwan people in trying to win over the Taiwan Kuomintang authorities to agreeing to a peaceful reunification of the country.

He believed that the call for a peaceful reunification accords to the long-term interests of the Taiwan people.

The pressing task now is to bring about shipping, trade and postal services between the mainland and Taiwan, Fan said. "Contacts can increase understanding and dispel misunderstanding. And I hope that the Chinese Government will take measures to draw in more specialists, technology and funds from Taiwan."

/12766
CSO: 4000/207

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

AFP EXAMINES CASES, FATES OF DISSIDENTS IN PRC

HK251008 Hong Kong AFP in English 0356 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Article by Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, March 25 (AFP)--Seven years after his arrest, Wei Jingsheng, the principal figure in the "Beijing Spring" democracy movement, still sits in a prison cell, slipping slowly into obscurity.

Little or nothing is known about the fates of the four best known activists jailed for their roles in the dissident movement which began toward the end of 1978. An official wall of silence surrounds the cases of Wei Jingsheng, Xu Wenli, Liu Qing and Wang Xizhe.

Unlike their better organized and more numerous counterparts in the Soviet Union, Poland or Czechoslovakia, China's dissidents are practically unknown in the West and cannot count on outside support powerful enough to exert pressure on the authorities.

There has been no evidence so far to suggest that any of them will be given early release.

But even if clemency were shown, this handful of isolated dissidents would be unlikely to pose any threat to the powers that be in Beijing, given the largely apolitical concerns of today's youth in China--concerns which differ noticeably from the democratic fervor that gripped so many in the late 1970's.

Human rights' topics are still taboo in government circles, and reports have indicated that questions from foreign visitors probing the fates of the imprisoned dissidents are the only ones likely to anger Communist Party Chief Hu Yaobang.

The Ministry of Justice, approached recently for information on the dissidents, flatly refused to answer questions over the telephone or to grant interviews on the subject, saying they were "difficult to organize."

The independent London-based Amnesty International organization said in a recent report that China was one of Asia's worst human rights' violators and that the category of "counterrevolutionary crime" translated into jail terms for men and women guilty only of holding dissident views.

Arrested on March 29, 1979, Mr Wei was sentenced 7 months later to 15 years in jail for "counterrevolutionary crimes" and for having passed "military secrets" to a foreigner.

Mr Wei, an electrician, became known for his "dazibao" (big-character posters) which called for the "fifth modernization" of democracy to be added to Deng Xiaoping's four modernizations of agriculture, industry, defense, and science and technology.

His arrest marked the beginning of a drive to crush the movement which had publicized its views in posters hung in central Beijing on what became known as "democracy wall."

Since his arrest, very little information has leaked out on his treatment by authorities or on his state of health. Rumors circulating in dissident circles abroad last year suggested Mr Wei, now 36, had been driven mad by a long period in solitary confinement.

Liang, Heng, a [words indistinct] who is now a U.S. citizen, said last March that Chinese leaders had assured him that Mr Wei was in a labor camp in the northwestern province of Qinghai and that he had been exempted from hard labor and spent his time reading.

However, informed sources said recently that Mr Wei was being held in a Beijing prison.

Slightly more is known about the fate of another of the "Beijing Spring" dissidents, Xu Wenli, who in April 1981 also received a 15-year jail sentence. A 262-page document written by him appeared in the West at the end of last year and is to be published soon by Amnesty International.

Mr Xu does not mention being physically maltreated, but says he underwent 200 interrogations and heard the "screams of people being struck or electrically shocked" after his incarceration.

Reliable sources who recently spoke with his wife said Mr Xu was in fairly good health, although he had lost a lot of weight and many of his teeth. His wife and daughter are allowed to visit him twice a month, and he can read newspapers and listen to the radio in his cell in Beijing's Number One Prison.

Mr Xu, who unlike other dissidents never challenged the fundamentals of Marxism or the legitimacy of the Communist Party, still wonders why he received such a severe sentence. His wife hopes for his early release, but an appeal on his case was never heard.

Nothing has been heard of another dissident, Liu Qing, since a long account appeared in the West entitled "The Memories and Hopes of a Man With No Illusions: I Lay My Charges Before the Court of Society," in which he described maltreatment he had received.

Sentenced in 1980 to 3 years of "reeducation through labor" for having distributed the minutes of Mr Wei's trial, Mr Liu received an additional 7 years after his essay was distributed in the West.

Complete silence surrounds the case of a precursor of the "Beijing Spring" dissidents, Wang Xizhe, who disappeared without any trace after he was sentenced to 14 years in 1981.

/12766
CSO: 4000/207

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

FOREIGN NOVELS SELL OUT IN SHANGHAI BOOKSTORES

OW290710 Beijing XINHUA in English 0652 GMT 29 Mar 86

[Text] Shanghai, March 29 (XINHUA)--To Zhang Hua, a young Chinese worker in a Shanghai bicycle factory, it was a happy day when he luckily bought the last copy of "Herzog" by Saul Bellow after hours of waiting in line.

"As if it were purposely left for me," he grinned. The young man didn't know the American writer until he read the Chinese translation of some chapters from "Mr Samler's Planet" in a Beijing-based journal, "World Literature."

"I'm fascinated by his plain writing style and the way he portrays American real life," Zhang said. When he learned that the Chinese edition of another Saul Bellow novel, "Henderson the Rain King," would be off the press soon, he immediately placed an order for it.

Zhang's is not a rare case in Chinese enthusiasm for foreign literature. Some 90,000 copies of a Chinese edition of William Faulkner's "The Sound and the Fury" sold out as soon as they appeared in Shanghai's bookstores.

According to a recent investigation on sales in the city's four biggest bookstores, celebrated foreign modern and classical novels, books on the social sciences and collections of poems sell well.

Within 1 day, the city's 2 bookshops sold 800 copies of "The Lord of the Flies" by William Golding and "One Hundred Years of Solitude" by Garcia Marquez.

"More often than not, we are asked for foreign novels not in stock," said the manager of the city's XINHUA bookstore. "Though 'The Crying of Lot 49' by American writer Thomas Pynchon is not expected to be published until next year, we have already received orders."

Among the best sellers are also Canadian writer Arthur Hailey's "Money Exchanger," "Wheels," "Hotel" and "Airport," and German modern philosopher Ernst Cassirer's "An Essay on Man."

"The Sonnets" by William Shakespeare, "Selected Lyrics" by Pushkin and classical novels like "Jane Eyre" by Charlotte Bronte and "Anna Karenina" by Leo Tolstoy are not in great demand.

Tang Yongkuan, deputy editor-in-chief and translator of the Shanghai translation publishing house, told XINHUA that Chinese readers are eager to know something about the outside world, especially works of literature and philosophical trends of thought.

Each year, said Tang, the Shanghai translation publishing house translates and publishes over 100 types of foreign works of literature and books on the social sciences, mainly modern.

In order to raise Chinese readers' appreciation of foreign literary works, some Chinese writers have compiled a reference book on the literature of the modernist school in the West. Meanwhile, the Shanghai People's Broadcasting Station is giving lectures on foreign literary works.

/12766
CSO: 4000/207

BEIJING CHURCHES CELEBRATE EASTER SUNDAY

OW300738 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 30 Mar 86

[Text] Beijing, March 30 (XINHUA)--At dawn when the city is still in slumber, the St. Mary of the Church of the Immaculate Conception at Xuanwumen was crowded with worshippers.

The church is holding five masses today with the first one starting at 05:30. Many diplomats from foreign embassies in Beijing attended the first mass. A delegation from the Federal Germany hosted by the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs joined the first mass before boarding a plane for Wuhan in central China.

This morning in the western part of the city, Catholics flocked to the Cathedral of Our Saviour, the largest church in Beijing, which reopened at Christmas Day last year. The church was decorated with colored flags with two big flower baskets in front of the church. Church goers were buying crosses, pray books, rosaries and other religious souvenirs at a stall in the church yard.

Among the church goers were bishops and Catholic priests who are attending the Fourth Session of the Sixth National People's Congress and of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference here. Some of them officiated the pontifical masses at the churches.

A church official said more than 10,000 Catholics are expected to attend the Easter Sunday celebrations today. Some worshippers arrived at the churches yesterday from the outskirts of Beijing and spent the night there.

There are now more than 30,000 Catholics in the Chinese capital.

Some hotels and shops are selling Easter favorites such as chocolate bunnies, Easter eggs and colored eggs.

/12766
CSO: 4000/207

EAST REGION

FUJIAN STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION OPENS

OW261445 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Text] According to a report by this station's reporter (Chen Li), the 18th Session of the 6th Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee opens in Fuzhou on 25 March. Wang Yan, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over the session.

The items on the session's agenda are: 1) to convey the guidelines of the 15th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee; 2) to adopt the decision on holding the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress; 3) to listen to the Provincial People's Government's report on the current situation in our province's progress of industrial technology, communications, transport, energy, and grain delivery arrangement; 4) to listen to the Provincial Judicial Department's report on the situation in popularizing legal knowledge education; 5) to listen to the Provincial Public Security Department's report on the situation in the implementation of regulations banning gambling and the investigations and prohibition of gambling throughout the province; 6) to listen to the Provincial Industrial Survey Office's report on the situation in province-wide industrial survey; and 7) personnel appointments and dismissals.

Hou Linzhou, vice chairman of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, conveyed the guidelines of the 15th Session of the 6th NPC Standing Committee at the session. The session adopted the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee's decision on holding the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress. It was decided that the Fifth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress be held in Fuzhou on 14 May 1986.

Attending the session were vice chairmen of the Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee Wan Xiushan, Kang Beisheng, Wang Zhi, Liu Yongye, and Cai Liangcheng.

/12766
CSO: 4005/566

EAST REGION

SHANGHAI LEADER ON POLICIES, REPORTS OF INFIGHTING

HK261158 Hong Kong AFP in English 1038 GMT 26 Mar 86

[Article by Bernand Degioanni]

[Text] Shanghai, China, March 26 (AFP)--Thirty-seven years after the Communists won power, the old radical hotbed of Shanghai is still causing political headaches, especially over the past 3 months, Western sources say.

Shanghai's new leaders, installed last July to carry forward the economic reform policies of top leader Deng Xiaoping, have run up against reticence among a strongly bureaucratic municipal administration anxious to preserve its prerogatives, Western sources say.

"One can't forget that for a long time Shanghai was under the influence of people who owed their allegiance to a pure and hardline Maoism," one Chinese official said in a recent interview.

Western diplomats and businessmen who live here view as clan-infighting a conflict situation which has developed in the past 3 months between the supporters and opponents of the economic reforms decided on in late 1978 by the central government.

This assessment is reflected by the new number one in Shanghai, Rui Xingwen, secretary of the Communist Party's Shanghai Municipal Committee. In an interview with AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE, he called the reports of infighting between reformers and conservatives "without foundation."

A former minister and a member of the Central Committee, Mr Rui, 59, exemplifies the changes that Beijing wants to effect in Shanghai. His appointment about 8 months ago was seen as a move by the central government to take back the reins in this huge metropolis, home to 12 million people.

During the Cultural Revolution of the late 1960's and ensuing radical period, this heavily industrialized port city was the heartland of the radical leaders--originally labeled the Shanghai Group and later dubbed the Gang of Four--now all jailed.

And from 1980 to 1985, the Shanghai leadership was virtually alone in openly opposing economic reforms implemented by Beijing.

Official figures show, for example, that during this period local authorities continued to levy a profits tax on local enterprises at a rate topping 55 percent, even though the tax on profits was supposed to be limited to 40 percent.

Mr Rui said that his first task was not political. As one diplomat put it: "For the first time since 1950, the central government has understood that the way to political success in Shanghai was to revive the economy."

Mr Rui pointed out that as part of the efforts to spur the metropolis' economy, the municipality was now giving certain private and state enterprises a tax holiday with their being freed from paying local taxes for 3 years.

He gave no details of the enterprises benefitting from the tax break.

"Either it works or it will all collapse," said a foreign banker, adding that "success in Shanghai could only have beneficial repercussions on the national economy."

Despite heavy industry which is obsolete and an economy which has been backsliding for 30 years, on a national level Shanghai still accounts for 20 percent of state revenue, 16 percent of industrial production, 30 percent of exports and 17 percent of China's Gross National Product.

At the beginning of the year, Beijing granted Shanghai a credit line of $300 million and projects valued at a similar amount are under discussion with the World Bank. The city's resources are also boosted by being allowed to retain 25 percent of its fiscal revenues and 25 percent of its foreign exchange earnings.

These new measures have allowed the central government to convey more effectively the message that from now on nothing will be done without Beijing's approval.

In another field, Shanghai was also the example chosen to show the Communist Party's determination to root out corruption and end privileges enjoyed by some offspring of leading cadres. On February 19, the sons of 2 former top leaders in Shanghai were executed for being involved in the rape of a total of 26 women.

The parents of the executed men belonged to the old guard of leaders hostile to the policies of economic liberalization being pursued by Beijing, observers noted.

"People immediately sensed that the weight of the central government had fallen on their city to show conservatives that they were no longer untouchable," one diplomat said.

Observers also noted that Mr Deng visited the city during the trial and that the father of one of the executed men had been his personal secretary before the Communist victory in 1949.

Mr Rui said the executed men had deserved the death penalty. "But, as the party has already stated, I can guarantee you that the parents of corrupt children have nothing to worry about if they were not their children's accomplices."

Mr Rui also noted that the executions in Shanghai were for common law offenders and could not be considered part of the party's anti-corruption campaign launched 3 months ago. This was the first time a Chinese official had publicly made this distinction, observers said.

/12766
CSO: 4005/566

EAST REGION

BRIEFS

ANHUI GOVERNOR ATTENDS WOMEN'S DAY PARTY--On the afternoon of 8 March, the provincial Women's Federation ceremoniously held a gala party at the Luzhou Hall of the Chenghuang Temple to celebrate the "8 March" festival. More than 1,000 representatives of women from all circles in the province and Hefei City gathered together to cheerfully celebrate their festival. Provincial responsible comrades Wang Yuzhao, Yuan Zhen, and Xia Deyi attended the gala party, Li Mengliu, chairman of the provincial Women's Federation, attended the meeting to extend greetings to the participants. [Excerpt] [Hefei ANHUI RIBAO in Chinese 9 Mar 86 p 1 OW]/12766

ANHUI SCHOLARS OVERSEAS STUDY--Hefei, March 21 (XINHUA)--The 183 scholars sent abroad to study by the Chinese University of Science and Technology in Hefei, Anhui Province, have returned to play "important roles," a university official said today. Seventy-four of them now have department chairs or are program directors at the university, one of China's most prestigious. Thirteen are now professors and another 70 are associate professors. The scholars, who have returned from studies in 18 countries, have started 100 new courses at the university. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1432 GMT 21 Mar 86 OW] /12766

CSO: 4005/566

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

HUNAN RADIO ON HARMFULNESS OF COLLECTIVE VIOLATION OF DISCIPLINE

HK261554 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Mar 86

["Sunday Chat": "Crimes Committed by Gangs and Collective Violation of Discipline"]

[Excerpts] In the course of hitting hard at serious economic and other crimes, the stress should be put on hitting hard at crimes committed by gangs, because crimes committed by gangs are more harmful than individual crimes. As for gangs of hooligans, robber gangs, and swindler gangs, it is necessary to punish the principal culprits and break up the gangs. Only thus is it possible to remove unstable factors and promote a basic improvement in the general social mood.

In the course of straightening out party style, however, a tough problem we often encounter is collective violation of discipline. The main characteristic in collective violation of discipline is that one or two people suggest doing something which everyone knows is wrong, then it is approved by a collective after discussion and certain persons will be appointed to do it. They believe that once a matter is decided by the collective, no one will be blamed for making mistakes. Under the influence of this idea, some people violate financial discipline, hand over less taxes, and retain more profits. Some others arbitrarily issue allowances or share money and material objects under all sorts of pretexts. Still others use public money to entertain guests, to send gifts to others, or to go on sightseeing trips. When authorities at higher levels investigate these problems, the units which violate discipline usually argue that the matter is decided by the collective. They either mention their mistakes lightly or leave the matter unsettled.

Collective violation of discipline and crimes committed by gangs are essentially different and should not be lumped together. But their ways and style in action are similar. If we say crimes committed by gangs are more harmful than individual crimes, then collective violation of discipline is more harmful than individual violation of discipline.

Since we have abandoned the old idea that law does not punish the masses and since we have hit hard at major gangs, why can we not abandon the old idea that disciplinary action does not apply to the masses and seriously investigate and deal with collective violation of discipline?

It is precisely due to our failure to resolutely investigate and deal with collective violation of discipline that has given rise to the phenomenon of people joining hands to undermine the interests of the state. If we let this phenomenon spread unchecked, collective violation of discipline will become more and more serious and some cases of collective violation of discipline may become cases of crimes committed by gangs. The case of collective corruption of a grain department in an area began with collective violation of discipline. Therefore, in the course of straightening out party style, investigating and dealing with cases of collective violation of discipline is indeed an important issue.

/12766
CSO: 4005/557

NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL HOLDS REGIONAL RELIGIOUS WORK CONFERENCE

SK260114 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Mar 86

[Excerpts] On the afternoon of 25 March, Bu He, deputy secretary of the regional CPC Committee and chairman of the region, spoke at the regional religious work conference. He pointed out: We should further strengthen party leadership over religious work, conscientiously implement the party policy on religion, reinforce administrative leadership over religious congregational places and management over religious activities, and actively lead and encourage personages from the religious circles and religious believers to participate in the socialist modernization drive so that religious work can better serve the fulfillment of the party's general task and general objective.

Comrade Bu He pointed out: The party's work directed toward religion is an important, prolonged task; its policy on freedom of religious belief has been formulated by integrating the basic Marxist theory on religion with our practice. This policy is a fundamental one aiming at resolving our country's religious issues. We should thoroughly and penetratingly understand the great significance and the essence of the policy on freedom of religious belief, and put them into practice. Only in this way can we help in uniting religious believers and nonreligious believers, in promoting stability and unity, and in the four modernizations.

Comrade Bu He urged: All localities should strengthen administrative leadership over religious congregational places, and management over religious activities. No individual is permitted to take advantage of religion to engage in law-breaking and sabotage activities. We should give full play to the role of patriotic religious organizations, and encourage them to support the party and the government in carrying out the party's policy on freedom of religious belief, and to unite and educate the masses of religious believers to make contributions to the state's socialist construction.

/12766
CSO: 4005/559

NORTH REGION

BRIEFS

MORE MONEY INTO EDUCATION--Taiyuan, March 27 (XINHUA)--Shanxi Province has invested 2.5 billion yuan in education in the past 5 years, according to an official from the provincial Statistics Bureau today. He said the province spent the money mainly on building new schools and teachers colleges. By the end of 1985, 12 such colleges had been built, bringing the number of the province's institutions of higher learning to 29. It also allocated 20.8 million yuan last year to build apartments for 1,200 teachers and lecturers. Investigations in 1983 revealed that Shanxi had 17 institutions of higher learning and 606 qualified technicians in every 1,000 factory employees, the official said. A total of 300 million yuan was pooled by Shanxi's local governments in the last 2 years to improve teaching facilities and build new middle and primary schools, he said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0741 GMT 27 Mar 86 OW]/12766

CSO: 4005/559

NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG PEOPLE'S CONGRESS MEETING ENDS

SK170804 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Mar 86

[Text] The 20th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concluded this morning in Harbin after a 7-day session. The meeting adopted the draft regulations on the 9-year compulsory education, and submitted them to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress for discussion; adopted the resolution of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concerning the law and discipline inspection work; adopted the decision of the Standing Committee of the Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress concerning the convocation of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress; and adopted the decision of the Standing Committee of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress concerning the establishment of some committees and the namelist of the newly appointed and removed cadres.

Li Jianbai, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, delivered a speech at the conclusion of the meeting. He said: At present, the publicly owned real estate cannot be managed in a unified way and many problems exist due to the confused management, and therefore it is extremely necessary to formulate regulations on the management of the publicly owned real estate. But, in formulating such regulations, a wide range of matters is involved and a relatively complicated situation should be dealt with, and, in particular, the work of formulating the law on the management of the publicly owned real estate is under way and some questions need to be further explored. Therefore, this meeting decided to put off adopting the provisional regulations on the management of the publicly owned real estate.

Li Jianbai said: During discussions at three routine meetings, participants maintained that the work for the draft regulations on the province's 9-year compulsory education has been accomplished, and suggested that the provincial People's Government submit these regulations to the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress for discussion after revising them in line with the opinions of the meeting participants and with the law on the compulsory education reissued by the NPC.

In his speech, Li Jianbai called for efforts to make good preparations for the convocation of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress, to further strengthen the understanding of the importance of building socialist

democracy and the legal system, and to strengthen the building of socialist democracy and the legal system, and announced the subjects to be discussed at the 21st and the 22d routine meetings.

Chen Yuanzhi, vice chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided over today's meeting. Present at the meeting were Wei Zhimin, Wang Jinling, Liu Huixian, Wang Pili, Wang Zhaozhi, Wang Jun, Zhao Zhenhua, and Zhang Ruoxian, vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. Attending the meeting as observers were Liu Zhongli, vice governor of the province; Zhang Li, president of the provincial Higher People's Court; and Jia Chengwen, chief procurator of the provincial People's Procuratorate.

/12766
CSO: 4005/567

NORTHEAST REGION

FOURTH SESSION OF FIFTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE ENDS

SK170428 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 14 Mar 86

[Text] After an 8-day meeting, the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded in the auditorium of the provincial CPPCC Committee on 14 March, having successfully fulfilled the agenda items.

Geng Yuelun, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony of the session. Seated on the rostrum for the session were Liu Jingzhi, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; Zhang Fengqi, Zhang Dexin, Guan Mengjue, He Yunqing, Luo Yuejia, Xin Cheng, Jin Minghan, and Cai Qiyun, vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and (Chang Wei), secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

Attending the closing ceremony to extend their congratulations were leading comrades from the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial Advisory Commission, the provincial People's Congress, the provincial People's Government, and the provincial Discipline Inspection Commission, including Wang Xianjin, Gao Dezhan, Wang Zhongyu, Wang Daren, Zhao Xiu, and (Li Deming).

The closing ceremony of the session began at 0830 in the morning with the participation of 359 members of the provincial CPPCC Committee. They unanimously approved the political resolution adopted at the session, the resolution on the work report given by the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, the resolution on accepting the resignation submitted by (Ren Shanghong) and (Li Zhaoxiang), Standing Committee members of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the resolution on the work report with regard to disposing of the motions put forward at the Third Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee.

At the ceremony, Comrade Liu Jingzhi delivered a speech, in which he emphatically stated: Our province's work for the year is heavy and so is the work of the provincial CPPCC Committee. All members should actively implement the spirit of the Fourth Session of the Sixth Provincial People's Congress and the Fourth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee after returning to their posts and wrest a new victory by being cautious and conscientious and making concerted efforts.

In his speech, Comrade Liu Jingzhi also put forward the following three concrete opinions on the CPPCC work:

1. In conducting the CPPCC work, it is necessary to foster a clear and correct guiding ideology and do a good job in being advisers and assistants to the party committees and governments by giving counsel to them and being devoted to making suggestions in line with the central work of the province.

2. Efforts should be made to bring into play the entire functional role of the CPPCC committees at all levels, and also bring into full play the enthusiasm and creativeness of the 67 CPPCC organizations and the more than 8,300 CPPCC members across the province. It is necessary to continuously expand the work scope of the CPPCC committees and to enrich the content of their work by conducting various activities, such as giving advice, paying friendly visits, and giving service.

3. Efforts should be made to actively explore and study the new situation and new questions arising in the CPPCC work, to sum up the experience gained in the work, and to pay attention to the practical results of the work in order to realize improvement in the work.

In conclusion, Comrade Liu Jingzhi stated: The task for the new historical period in the CPPCC work will by no means become lighter and lighter, but rather heavier and heavier. The key to making a success in the work lies in bringing about a fine state of mind and a sense of responsibility and emergency in exerting efforts to build the four modernizations. Let us heighten our fighting spirit and ceaselessly make ourselves strong in order to make new contributions to building socialism reflecting the Chinese characteristics and fulfilling the great cause of reunifying the motherland at an early date.

The session was closed amid the solemn music of the national anthem.

/12766
CSO: 4005/567

NORTHEAST REGION

FIFTH SESSION OF FIFTH PROVINCIAL CPPCC COMMITTEE ENDS

SK190547 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 18 Mar 86

[Text] After a 7-day meeting, the Fifth Session of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee concluded in Shenyang City on the afternoon of 18 March after completely fulfilling various items on its agenda.

Liu Qingkui, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, presided over the closing ceremony of the session. Sitting on the rostrum were Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee; and vice chairmen of the provincial CPPCC Committee, including Chen Enfeng, Chen Yanzhi, Niu Pingfu, Yu Jingqing, Liu Mingjiu, Lu Guangji, Zhao Longtao, Gu Xueqiu, Ma Longxiang, and Yue Weichun. Also attending the closing ceremony were Song Li, former chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and Wei Zhi, former vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee.

At 1400 on the day, the closing ceremony of the session opened with the participation of 403 members who unanimously voted Xu Hongwen by a show of hands secretary general of the provincial CPPCC Committee, and voted (Wang Chuishan), (Long Xiwei), (Sun Qigen), (Chu Yundou), (Zuo Zhi), (Huang Guoda), and (Cao Youyuan) new Standing Committee members. After the voting, the newly-elected secretary general and Standing Committee members of the provincial CPPCC Committee went on stage and sat on the rostrum amid warm applause in order to make the first appearance in front of all members.

At the session, participating members approved the resolution on the work report given at the session by the provincial CPPCC Standing Committee, the resolution on the report of disposing motions offered at the Third and Fourth Sessions of the Fifth Provincial CPPCC Committee, and the resolution on the report of examining the motions offered at the Fifth Session.

At the closing ceremony of the session, the report group in charge of publicizing the advanced deeds scored by Pan Enliang delivered a report on Pan Enliang's achievements. Xu Shaofu, chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, delivered a speech in which he first talked about his personal understanding on the advanced deeds reported by the group. He pointed out that efforts should be made to deeply carry forward the campaign of learning from Comrade Pan Enliang.

In his speech, Xu Shaofu urged the CPPCC committees at all levels to do a good job in implementing the policies among the CPPCC members at all levels and among the united front work units, to help the party committees at all levels further foster the practice of respecting knowledge and talented personnel among the leading cadres at all levels and in the entire society.

At the closing ceremony, Liu Qingkui, vice chairman of the provincial CPPCC Committee, also delivered a speech in which he stated: The session was very successful thanks to the efforts mutually exerted by the participating members. During the session, members had an ease of mind and spoke out freely thanks to fully carrying forward the tradition of democratic consultation, held earnest and enthusiastic discussions in line with the province's outlines of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, unanimously approved the report given by Governor Quan Shuren on the province's outlines of the Seventh 5-Year Plan, and put forward some favorable opinions and suggestions. They also put forward some constructive opinions concerning the united front work and the CPPCC work, which have a vital bearing on bringing into better play the function of democratic supervision conducted by the CPPCC committees and the role of the CPPCC committees that had reserved talented personnel in a comprehensive way.

In his speech, Liu Qingkui urged the participating members, following the session, to unite as one and pool the wisdom and efforts of every member under the leadership of the party committees in order to better serve the program of building the two civilizations, conducting reforms, enforcing the open policy, and reunifying the motherland; to further implement the party's policy on the united front work; and to develop and expand the patriotic united front in order to make contributions to fulfilling the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

/12766
CSO: 4005/567

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG REGULATES ACTIVITIES OF 'THREE CIVILIZATIONS'

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Nov 85 p 1

[Interview with Municipal Party Committee Vice Chairman Zhang Rongmao: "Promote The Three Civilizations", Activities Must Be Made Regular"]

[Text] Our city's "three civilizations" activities have been underway for more than 4 months. Recently, this reporter interviewed the vice mayor and deputy director of the City's "Five, Four, Three" Committee, Comrade Zhang Rongmao [1728 2837 5399], on the subject of how to develop the "three civilizations" in depth.

[Question] What is the current situation of our city's "three civilizations" activities?

[Answer] Our "three civilizations" activities have achieved good results, They can be seen from the following:

First, there is noticeable improvement among the masses in conscientiously observing law and discipline. Through public hygiene supervision, those who violate the "five nos"hygiene regulations will be fined and corrected. Hence littering and spitting have noticeably decreased along major streets and busy districts in the city.

Second, there have been new changes about the city's appearance. Major streets such as Zhong Jie, Taiyuan Jie and Zhonghua Lu have essentially realized the "four news", i.e. new building facades, new store signs, new shop window designs and new merchandise displays. Throughout the city, all the streets, work units, government buildings, residence apartments and courtyards are undergoing a new environmental beautification.

Third, certain major areas and public places have made great improvements in standards or public order. Although improvement the resurging trend of public security and social order [problems] has slowed, public order at marketplaces and culture and entertainment centers has returned to normal, the number of brawls, fights and other incidents or lawbreaking has also decreased substantially.

Fourth, The quality of service in "window Trades" has been improved. Government organizations, commercial operations, transportation, postal

and telecommunications services, food and drink businesses and other lines of work are promoting at full force the civil "ten words" "how are you', 'please', 'thank you', 'excuse me/I'm sorry'. The "cold, harsh and hostile" service attitude has been overcome in varying degrees.

[Question] What problems currently remain in the "three civilizations" activities need to be redressed?

[Answer] Progress on the campaign as a whole has been uneven. A few units are slack and dispirited in their "three civilizations" activities. Certain operations have been conducted in an inconsistent manner, with fluctuating quality standards; the front door "three responsibilities" have not been carried out thoroughly enough. Instances of incivility remain conspicuous in many locations and become more serious in some places.

[Question] How can "three civilizations" activities continue to develop in depth?

[Answer] According to the arrangement of the Enlarged Conference of the 2nd Plenary Session of the 7th municipal CPC committee, the guiding ideology for our city's in-depth promotion of the "three civilizations" activities is as follows: centering around the goal of improving our city's social customs in the coming year, paying particular attention to the special features of winter and basing our efforts on the solidification of the results, we have already achieved in managing environmental hygiene and administrating public security and special order, to introduce the movement from society further into the organizational units. Our city enhances public discipline by stressing party discipline to carry out the "four haves: education of the staff and workers, to strengthen the concept of lawfulness and moral standards, and to increase civility among the citizens of our entire city.

First, in order to carry out the "four haves" education of the masses, so as to increase the civility of the citizens, we must stress the central link of ideological education, cultivate the masses and make them a people with ideals, morality, culture and discipline; and guarantee that our current social atmosphere will make a turn for the better. While the entire Party is currently studying the documents of the Party Congress Plenary Session assiduously, we will carry out ideological and disciplinary education of the masses, use situational and policy education as the concrete content of "four haves" education, and lead cadres at all levels to propagate the present favorable situation through speeches discussions, "dialogues" and such means, as well as answer whatever questions the masses may raise.

Through the in-depth propagation of the accomplishments of the PLA hero-model presentation group and the great deeds of the advanced groups and individuals in our city's anti-flood and anti-disaster campaigns, we are specifically carryingout ideological, moral, disciplinary and legal education for the masses, especially juveniles, and we are also resolving

the problems of the slackened worker discipline, the putting tendency and the disregard for social and public orders currently present in top of money above everything else the units and enterprises.

Second, we will ensure the overall implementation of the front-door "three responsibility" system and, according to seasonal characteristics, turn the surveillance of city-wide public hygiene activities into implementation of the "three responsibilities." Public hygiene supervisions should continue to be assigned to major roads and streets such as Zhong Jie, Taiyuan Jie, Zhonghua Lu, Xiaodong Lu, Changjiang Jie, Qingnian Dajie and Xinghua Dajie, as well as Shenyang [Railroad] Station, but they should be shifted from stationary duty to mobile supervision, and violators should continue to be fined.

As for other areas, the emphasis is on ensuring the implementation of the front-door "three responsibilities". This is an effective measure for regulating and systematizing activities. To ensure the front-door "three responsibilities", we have to strengthen supervision and inspection, and to proceed according to the rules set forth by the city government regarding how to carry out, the front-door "three responsibilities". Besides the Municipal City-Control Monitor-Supervision Brigade, the Municipal General Workers' Union will also organize retired and on-leave workers to participate in examination and inspection work. Those units that do a good job in the "three responsibilities" will be commended. Those that perform badly will be criticized and fined.

Third, we will strive to improve quality of serivce. "Window" trades and other service trades must motivate their work by popularizing the "ten words" civil expressions. Meanwhile, education in the principle or serve the people' and in vocational ethics must be carried out conscientiously; the pricing policy also must be strictly maintained, so as to raise the standard of service distinctly and meet the goal set by the municipal party committee this year.

All the service departments such as non-stapel foods, housing property, gas, coal yards, electricity and water, which are closely related to the daily needs of the masses must further improve their service attitude, to ensure the people a good winter living.

Fourth, we will do a good job in public order, transportation, and urban environment. We will strengthen the administration of 'cultural markets'. In rectifying public order, we stress the prohibition of gambling, Following the ground plan set by the Public Security Department, we will initiate widespread anti-gambling campaigns in towns and villages, emphatically publicize the bad effects of gambling, firmly attack 'game lords' and professional gamblers, expand and deepen the struggle to crack down on and severely punish serious criminal offenders. We should continue to do a good job in rectifying public order in complicated areas. Night security patrols must be reinforced.

As for improving transportation, the transportation department should thoroughly analyze the problems, adopt proper effective measures to improve

the quality of its service, and solve the public's predicament of "a ride is hard to come by".

To straighten up the marketplace, we emphasize striking down market and produce bullies that buy and sell by force and threat and jack up prices by creating confusion, strictly prosecute unlicensed sidewalk vendors, plan and coordinate the placement of licensed sidewalk vendors in the marketplace to prevent any adverse effect on the traffic and appearance of the city. Supervision and control of fixed-price merchandise must be strengthened. All violators must be severely punished.

As for tidying up the urban environment, stress should be put on the improvement of environmental sanitation. All units should get their "sanitation suprise-check week" activities going well, marshal their resources to clean up all the dead and discarded plant and vegetable leaves, remove all the roadside, courtyard refuse and construction site debris and leftover soil before it freezes, so as to lay down a solid foundation for the city's sanitary conditions in the coming year. Meanwhile, special attention should also be paid to the cleaning-up of areas along railroads in the city.

Fifth, we must painstakingly execute the inspection, comparison and evaluation of the civilized units. While we are currently concluding the work, we should proceed with the inspection, comparison and appraisal according to the plan of the City "Five Four Three" Committee. We must insist on the principle of combining 'tiao' (main units) and 'kuai' (local units) with 'kuai' taking the lead, and do a good job in appraising and electing civilized units. Main units should make positive recommendations to local units, while local units should carefully listen to the opinions presented by main units. Meanwhile, we must consider as soon as possible how to lay out ground plans for next year's formation of "civilized" units, and to raise our standard of "civilized" unit construction.

Sixth, we will strengthen supervision and inspection work. At the current stage, all units and departments concerned should do a good job in inspecting their own education and propaganda, front-door "three responsibilities", service quality, traffic and market cleanup as well as urban beautification and environmental sanitation, etc. They should thoroughly inspect their own work and ensure a that they do a solid, practical and effective job. Shi Zhian Jingcha Dadui' the Municipal Public Security Police Brigade City Control Brigade, Industry and Commerce Control and Monitor Brigade and such specialized yanks must totally fulfill their backbone functions in the fields of supervision and examination. To do so, they must enhance their study of policy and regulations, improve their quality of work, carry out their duties and responsibilities, closely coordinate their efforts, and strictly execute cleanup operations according to the rules and regulations applicable to the situation.

Municipal and district authorities are currently planning to make joint inspections of the "three civilizations" activities of the grassroots level units, and thus thrust our city's "three civilizations" movement into a new phase.

13213/9190
CSO: 4005/433

NORTHEAST REGION

LIAONING MEETING DISCUSSES BUILDING 3D CADRES' ECHELON

SK120220 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 8 Mar 86

[Text] The provincial experience-exchange meeting on building the third echelon of cadres concluded in Liaoyang City on 8 March. The meeting pointed out that, however, hereafter, our province should put its work emphasis of building the third echelon on training young reserve cadres and upgrading their quality in an all-round way in order to build a cadres' contingent which has both good morality and ability, a large number of members, and a reasonable structure, and cannot only accept the demand for the immediate readjustment of leading bodies, but also meet the demand for building leading bodies on a long-term basis, in order to continuously renew the rank of reserve cadres.

The meeting opened on 4 March with the participation of responsible comrades from the organizational departments of 13 cities, including Shenyang, Dalian, and Anshan. At the meeting, these comrades exchanges their experiences gained in this regard. Also attending the meeting were responsible comrades from the departments and commissions of the provincial CPC Committee.

At the meeting, Shang Wen, Standing Committee member of the provincial CPC Committee and director of the organizational department under the provincial CPC Committee, delivered a speech, in which he stressed: The future emphasis of the work in building the third cadres' echelon will be changed from the practice of selecting cadres on a large scale into that of paying attention to both selecting cadres and training cadres in order to upgrade their quality; from the practice of chiefly building cadre's ranks into that of paying attention to both building cadres' ranks and establishing systems of personnel affairs; and from the practice of paying attention to the quality of individual into that of paying attention to both the quality of individual and the structure of their ranks. In training reserve cadres, it is imperative to uphold the principle of paying attention to both morality and ability and training them in an all-round way. At present, attention should be paid to conducting education on ideals, party spirit and discipline among them on the one hand, and attention should be also paid to enabling them to study and master the basic theories of Marxism on the other hand, in order to prevent them from getting lost under a new or complicated circumstance.

In his speech, he emphatically pointed out: In the first half of 1986, we should regard as a main task the work of selecting and training the reserve cadres of the party and government organs at or above the county level and should achieve a breakthrough progress in this regard.

/12766
CSO: 4005/567

NORTHEAST REGION

SHENYANG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS PROMOTE PARTY CHARACTER

Shenyang SHENYANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Nov 85 p 1

[Article by Ding Renshu [0002 0088 1859], staff reporter: "Shenyang Aviation College Stimulates Student's Morale 'Excitation Points' Through Multi-leveled and multi-channeled ideological education]

[Text] Shenyang Aviation College Party Committee, stressing the "excitation points" of its students' interest in reform and determination for achievement, launches multi-leveled and multi-channeled ideological education campaigns in accordance with consideration its students' varying ideological and theoretical standards and degrees of awakening.

The Aviation College party committee launches its students' ideological education campaign by initiating the "what should be the image of the college students of the 1980s" discussion to provide guidance to students in creating a correct viewpoint of a useful person. The correct view towards the 'social pillar personality'.

The party committee organizes students to leave their campus, to visit factories and scientific research units, to understand what kind of image the masses are giving to today's ideal college students, what kind of moral character they should possess, thus making them realize that the desired image of today's college student is a person with ideals, morality, culture and discipline, who is also the kind of person who devotes himself to his work and dares to create a new situation.

Developing 'situational policy education', guiding students to become interested in, and to support reform.

In situational policy education, the party committee starts from the issue of the students' interest in reform, setting up the "Center for Educational Reform Interests", launching "Writing Letters To the Principal", activities staging "If I Were . . ." speech meetings, they have produced more than 30 suggestions concerning five different aspects which are highly regarded by the college leadership. Some have even been approved and adopted. The party committee has also invited school leaders as well as other related authorities to meet in person with students to report on the school situation, to exchange information and thus enhancing peace and solidarity at school and the smooth progress of educational reform.

Developing 'hero-model emulation' activities, guiding students' proper understanding of the meaning of life.

The party committee firmly grasps the touching "liang Shan" [Two Mountains] heroic events as a lively text book for mobilizing students timely to listen to and watch the audio-video recording of "defend the border territory, dedicate the youth life", listen to panel presentations by 'hero-model groups' to invite well-known personages who are heroic role models to college students to hold discussion sessions. Students say: "From the examples of our hero-models, we feel the happiness of dedication and we appreciate the value of life."

Besides the party committee also fully exploits the effects of the 'second classroom', guides the students to study assiduously and to determine to become useful people.

The party committee places emphases on ideological education in order to make students well-rounded persons. It infiltrates various activities, sponsors "'I Love Shenyang Aviation College' Knowledge Competition," "beauty appreciation" seminars, and sets up student organizations such as the "English club," the "Sunday English Corner," the "philosophical studies group" etc. The party committee also organizes those students who demand progress to participate in the study program of the "college students amateur party school", enhancing the practical results of education. The entire student body of the college has strengthened its organizational and disciplinary nature.

During the summer study trip to other cities, all students conscientiously observed discipline. They also volunteered to help restaurant employees with cleanup and sanitation work and were praised publicly. Since March of this year, more than 100 of 1,200 students of the college have submitted their party membership applications. Twenty-five of them received the honor of being inducted into the Communist Party of China.

13213/9190
CSO: 4005/433

NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

NEW STANDING COMMITTEES SET UP--Following is the decision adopted by the Standing Committee of the Sixth Heilongjiang Provincial People's Congress on establishing some committees: The 20th Standing Committee meeting of the 6th Provincial People's Congress examined the suggestion offered by the meeting of chairman and vice chairmen of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee concerning the establishment of some committees of the Standing Committee of the provincial People's Congress. Considering this suggestion feasible and suitable for the needs of the current practical work, the meeting decided to establish the financial and economic committee; the legal system committee; the educational, scientific, cultural and public health committee; and the nationalities affairs committee under the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee. [Text] [Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 16 Mar 86 SK]/12766

CSO: 4005/567

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NINGXIA MD UNITS SCORE ACHIEVEMENTS DURING SIXTH 5-YEAR PLAN

Yinchuan NINGXIA RIBAO in Chinese 18 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by Mao Lu [3029 6922] and Tian Hu [3944 5706]]

[Text] During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the Ningxia Military District has made new progress in the building of a revolutionary, modern, and regular army and also achieved notable success in developing the people's militia around the four modernizations drive.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the military and political quality of units under the Ningxia Military District has been upgraded continuously. Along with the rapid national defense buildup, the units have begun to be equipped with microprocessing and simulating equipment, which are signs of their modernization and enhanced combat effectiveness. To keep abreast of the changes, more and more younger and better-educated personnel are being promoted to leading bodies at various levels. The present cadre ranks consist basically of people with a senior middle school education. This year, through structural reform, streamlining and reorganization, the military district's units have become more rationally organized, its leading organs smaller and more efficient.

In the past few years, the military district has allocated special funds to set up jointly with local authorities television colleges and correspondence schools offering 44 specialized courses. More than 2,500 cadres have enrolled for full-time or part-time studies. From 1983 to 1985, more than 800 fighters have been admitted to various colleges and schools. Units under the military district have set up 219 study classes in such trades as agricultural machines, aquiculture, electrical appliances repair, journalism, photography and so forth, which have enabled fighters to learn one or two trades during the period of their enlistment and trained a large number of them into competent workers both in the military and as civilians. More than 60 percent of retired soldiers have received certificates attesting to their military service as well as qualifications for civilian jobs, and they have become a positive force in local economic development.

With the support of the autonomous region's party committee and people's government, the Ningxia Military District has actively promoted joint army-civilian efforts to build the socialist material and spiritual civilization, setting up one after another more than 140 joint development centers at

factories, mines, villages, schools, stores, stations and so forth in areas where troops are stationed. After more than 3 years of joint efforts, in 70 percent of these places, villages and streets have taken on a new appearance, environmental sanitation has improved, and new things and practices have taken place one after another, enhancing relations between army and government and between army and civilians, strengthening unity between nationalities.

In the past few years, the Ningxia Military District has contributed more than 23,000 truck runs and some 100,000 workers to local economic construction, taking part in the Qingtongxia aluminum plant expansion project, the "San-bei" shelter forest project west of Yinchuan and the protective belt along the Huanghe River banks. In 1984 alone, the units under the military district planted more than 920,000 trees, and a unit was named an all-army advanced unit in afforestation.

During the Sixth 5-Year Plan period, the militia and reserve services have grown vigorously in the Ningxia Military District. At present, the number of "houses of young militiamen" in urban and rural areas have grown to over 1,900. Tens of thousands of militiamen have now become the region's main force in developing production and getting rich through hard work. In the past few years, the quality of the reserve force has improved. Three schools including one university and two middle schools have opened military training classes for students, contributing to strengthening the national defense reserve force.

12802/12624
CSO: 4005/504

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

ZHEJIANG GROUP ARMY CORRECTS PARTY STYLE

Hangzhou ZHEJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jan 86 p 1

/Article by Cao Xiafu /2580 7209 1381/ and Huang Qisheng /7806 0120 3932//

/Text/ In rectifying the party style, the leadership of the party committee of a certain group army stationed in Zhejiang takes the lead in doing solid work, making steady progress and producing real results, starting from small things, from now and from the leaders themselves.

After receiving the Central Military Commission's instruction that the army must lead the way in rectifying the party style, the group army's party committee stated in no uncertain terms that the party committee itself must take the lead. After the formation of the group army, the party committee held its enlarged first meeting at one of the divisions. Following the usual practice, the division prepared cigarettes, wine and souvenirs to be used in giving the conferees a warm reception. When the leadership of the group army became aware of this, it immediately notified the division to cancel all plans of excessive entertainments. As soon as the meeting opened, a principal leading member of the group army announced in clear-cut terms "five things which are not allowed," namely, it was not allowed to exceed the meal standards, serve alcoholic drinks, serve cigarettes, candy and fruit, have dinner parties and distribute souvenirs. Comrades in the division had bought some oranges for the conferees. But even such a small matter was impermissible to the group army's leadership. The oranges were turned over to the service store for sale.

In rectifying the party style, the group army party committee pays attention to small things as a starting point. When Wu Quanxu /0702 6898 0650/, the group army party committee secretary and political commissar, made his first inspection tour to the newly organized signal regiment, a feast was prepared for him at the regiment. Wu Quanxu rejected and criticized it right there, and gave a lecture to the leading cadres concerned on why rectification of the party style must begin with the small things. Li Jisong /2621 4949 2646/, standing committee member of the group army party committee and director of the political department, formerly served in the artillery regiment of a certain division. Recently he went to the division to attend a meeting. The leadership of the artillery regiment repeatedly invited him to have dinner at the regiment. Li Jisong found

time to go to the artillery regiment, where he inspected each of the battalions and pointed out the problems, but did not stay for dinner. Most of the group army party committee's seven standing committee members were newly promoted to the leading body. They still live in the same houses. Li Qianyuan /2621 0051 0337/, deputy secretary of the party committee and commander of the group army, still lives in a one-story house similar to houses for department heads, and the senior officer's quarters assigned to him by departments concerned was used to house newly arrived office cadres. On 2 January, the group army's leading cadres and office cadres went together to Shanghai to visit the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. The senior officers rode on buses together with the office cadres. In Shanghai, they ate in the big mess hall and slept in the large rooms at the army hostel together with the office cadres. In the 4 months and more since the group army was reorganized, its leading cadres have each made an average of four trips down to the grassroots level. On each of these trips, there was no advance warning, and the leading cadres were not accompanied by large groups of attendants. Instead, they went directly to the grassroots units to familiarize themselves of the units' real conditions.

In the face of unhealthy trends, the group army party committee demonstrates a very strong fighting capacity. It has the courage to investigate and handle promptly major problems reflected by the masses. The group army party committee also requests the division, brigade and regiment party committees under its jurisdiction to take solid and real actions to rectify the party style, instead of putting up an empty show.

12802/12276
CSO: 4005/501

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GOALS FOR CIVIL AIR DEFENSE WAR PREPAREDNESS DESCRIBED

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 13 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] "Work hard for 5 years to push the war preparedness of civil air defense in this province one step forward on the basis of what has already been achieved." This is the fighting goal for civil air defense construction in the province during the Seventh 5-Year Plan period put forward by the newly readjusted Sichuan Provincial Civil Air Defense Commission.

On 9 and 10 December, while on an inspection tour of civil air defense works in Chengdu and Chongqing cities designed to serve both preacetime and wartime purposes, all the members of the provincial civil air defense commission headed by Pu Haiqing [5543 3189 3237], the commission's chairman, called for serious efforts to do the following in 1986: 1) place the emphasis of civil air defense construction on improving and utilizing the existing air defense works to further increase their "three benefits"; 2) actively cooperate with the capital construction departments to do a good job in building underground air-raid shelters where civil structures are being erected; 3) pay attention to wired communications linking provincial and first category city civil air defense units and explore ways for the civil air defense communications systems to serve both peacetime and wartime purposes; 4) complete the examination and approval of the plan on preparedness against air raids and do a good job in drawing up a plan for organizing and trianing specialized air defense personnel and in conducting experiments at selected places; 5) carry out propaganda and education on civil air defense preparedness, first of all widely disseminating the "Regulations Governing Civil Air Defense" in coordination with the nation-wide education campaign to publicize basic legal knowledge to make the regulations known to every household; 6) actively promote scientific research and strengthen cadre training; and 7) examine the financial and supply management of civil air defense units to improve and perfect their financial and supply management systems.

Xu Zejun [1776 3419 0193], deputy chief of staff and head of the civil air defense office of the Chengdu Military Region, and other leading comrades concerning took part in the examination and discussions on civil air defense construction.

12802/13068
CSO: 4005/505

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

XINJIANG BUILDS UP PEOPLE'S ARMED POLICE

Urumqi XINJIANG RIBAO in Chinese 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wei Shangde [5898 1424 1795], commander, and Qu Ming [2575 2494], deputy political commissar, of the Xinjiang People's Armed Police (PAP) Zongdui: "Train the PAP Strictly To Serve the Four Modernizations"]

[Text] The glorious year 1985 has gone by. In the past year, under the leadership of higher-level party committees and government agencies, the Xinjiang People's Armed Police (PAP) Zongdui has made new strides forward both in its own development and in performing its duties.

In the new year, to continue to create a new situation in building up the PAP units throughout the autonomous region, we must conscientiously implement the guidelines of the party's national conference, firmly carry out the party Central Committee's instructions on building up the PAP, establish different levels of administration and command, keep the word "police" in mind, put the main emphasis on performing our duties, attach primary importance to the grassroots, base ourselves on reform and forge ahead courageously. We must do a good job in the following four areas:

1. We must train the PAP strictly. First of all, it is necessary to pay attention to building the spiritual civilization among the troops and, with the four cardinal principles as the guide, education on ideals on the focus and education on the legal system as the main emphasis, train a large number of communist new people who have lofty communist ideals, are well educated, observe discipline and are versed in laws. We must set strict demands, enforce rigid administrative procedure, train hard and strictly and pay serious attention to work style so that we can turn the PAP into a highly disciplined force with strict standards for appearance and bearing and further enhance its towering image among the people of all nationalities.

2. We must put the main emphasis on performing our duties. In reforming our performance, attention should be focused on performing our duties according to law and in a civilized manner so that we can fulfill our internal-security, border-defense, fire-fighting and other duties with high standards and efficiency, safeguard the economic construction and reform in all fields in the autonomous region, further improve urban and rural social order in the

border areas and maintain the political situation of stability and unity in the autonomous region.

3. We must foster the idea of serving the grassroots level. Leading organs at all levels should direct their attention to the grassroots, serve the grassroots and do a good job in construction at the grassroots level, making these the criteria for measuring performance. Effective measures should be taken to solve the difficulties faced by the zhongdui's, posts and stations in material and cultural life. The remote posts and stations and fendui's on duty in remote areas should be issued closed-circuit televisions sets within this year. Vigorous efforts should be made to develop farming and sideline production to improve the units' material living standards.

4. We must serve the people of all nationalities wholeheartedly. We must achieve unity between officers and men, between the PAP and the people, between the PAP and the government, between the PAP and the PLA, among PAP units and between higher and lower levels, especially strengthen the great unity among all nationalities, actively support local economic construction and strive hard to develop the excellent situation in the autonomous region and step up the pace of building a revolutionary, modern and regular PAP.

12802/13068
CSO: 4005/505

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI AIR FORCE COMPLETES STREAMLINING, REORGANIZATION

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 28 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Wu Lin [0702 2651], Li Peixiang [2521 1014 4382], and Zou Yuanlong [6760 0337 7893]]

[Text] The structural reform, streamlining and reorganization of the Air Force stationed in Shanghai was successfully completed a few days ago.

In the course of its streamlining and reorganization, the Air Force in Shanghai in light of the actual conditions launched an education campaign to "attach fundamental importance to ideals, put the general interest firsts, make observing discipline an honor and find pleasure in making contributions." The "squad" of the party committee of the Air Force in Shanghai took the lead in solemnly declaring their attitude in the light of the actual conditions: They are prepared at all times to sacrifice everything personal for the interests of the party and the people. Commander Wu Guangyu [0702 0342 1342] and Political Commissar Qin Yichang [4440 5030 2490] held heart-to-heart talks with cadres and guided them to concentrate their efforts, perform their duties with all their hearts and do a good job kn all fields of work, thus insuring smooth progress of the streamlining and reorganization.

It is also reported that the first stage of the streamlining and reorganization of the Navy stationed in Shanghai has been completed. The reorganized naval organs and units have taken on an entirely new look.

The naval units are widely scattered. The leading departments dispatched 24 work groups to mountanious areas, islands and ships to carry out investigations and studies and handle their official functions on the spot, solving problems in the streamlining and reorganization in good time.

12802/13068
CSO: 4005/502

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI TRANSFERS MILITARY TECHNOLOGY TO CIVILIAN SECTOR

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 1 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by staff reporter Sun Lin [1327 2651]]

[Text] The national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments in Shanghai are actively developing a technology market, quickly supplying technical know-how as commodities to civilian users, thus putting their superior technology to greater uses. So far they have set up 81 technological development and consultation service companies of various types, which in the last year alone signed more than 3,800 contracts, agreements and letters of intentions and accelerated the transfer of technology from the defense industry to the civilian sector.

Since the 3rd Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, the party Central Committee has put forward the principle of "combining military and civilian efforts" and called for the transfer of technology from the defense industry to civilian industry. The national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments in Shanghai have vigorously developed civilian products. So far they have installed 48 major civilian production lines, turning out 57 major products with an annual output value of over 1.5 billion yuan. At the same time, they have developed a number of high-grade civilian products and created a few brand names, some of which have found their way into the international market. Since the last year, in the new situation of economic reform and opening to the outside world, the national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments in Shanghai have, in addition to developing civilian products, begun to transfer defense technology to civilian enterprises as commodities in the form of compensated transfers of scientific and tehcnological achievements, contracts for engineering projects, technical reform consultations, technical training services and joint ventures with local enterprises with technologies as their shares. For example, the Shanghai Astronautics Bureau has in the past 2 years signed more than 1,100 technological contracts with enterprises in various places, with a total value to more than 17 million yuan, and more than 860 of these projects, totalling over 10 million yuan, have been completed. At the same, it has formed 50 enterprises as joint ventures with 25 counties and cities, manufacturing nearly 50 products.

The opening of a technology market has acccelerated the transfer of technology from the defense industry to civilian users and produced tremendous benefits to society. A boiler ash cleaning agent popularized by Research Institute No 704 has improved the heat efficiency of a group of boilers, saving an estimated more than 50 million yuan in fuel each year. Taking advantage of its mastery in the balance technology, the Shanghai Aircraft Engine Plant undertakes "extra-large, extra-small, extra-heavy, extra-long, extra-difficult, extra-accurate and extra-urgent" balance jobs, and the services are performed at the customer's places. Their specialized services "brought back to life" the rotor in a hydroextractor, worth several hundered thousand yuan, at the Shanghai Petrochemical General Plant, and increased the maintenance period for three large mixers at the Shanghai Pharmaceutical Plant No 5 from every month to every 7 months, cutting maintenance costs and loss from work stoppages by more than 2.5 million yuan each year.

The opening of the technology market has also helped the defense scientific, technological and industrial departments increase their own economic returns, build up their vitality and accelerate their technological progress. For example, the Shipbuilding Technology Research Institute of the China Shipbuilding Corporation in 1984, the year it began to reform its science and technology management system on an experimental basis and to open a technology market, undertook 107 research projects from both the corporation and other units, a 50 percent increase over the average of the past several years. The number of projects undertaken by the institute increased to 151 in 1985, or 41 percent more than in 1984. The institute's net income broke the 1 million yuan mark in 1984, doubling the average annual income in the past few years. In 1985, its net income increased further to over 1.3 yuan.

An encouraging new development has taken place in the course of the vigorous growth of the technology market: The national scientific, technological and industrial departments are contracting through open bidding for state-planned system engineering projects. The National Defense Science and Industry Office has signed, through the Haixing Defense Industry Technology Development Corporation, an agreement with the Shanghai Municipal Engineering Bureau to undertake construction of operational facilities for the Yanan East Road underground tunnel. Covered by the agreement are the tunnel's ventilation, communications, lighting, protection, water supply, drainage, fire-fighting and other facilities which are too complicated and technologically difficult for one factory or one bureau to handle. Therefore, the National Defense Science and Technology Office decided to have the Haixing Corporation to sign the overall contract, through which to organize the technological forces of the national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments to do a good job of it and contribute to Shanghai's reform and prosperity. It is expected that this kind of state-planned engineering projects will be undertaken more and more frequently by the national defense scientific, technological and industrial departments.

12802/13068
CSO: 4005/502

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

GPD CALLS FOR NEW METHODS TO PROMOTE OLD TRADITIONS

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 27 Jan 86 p 1

[Article by Sue Meng [5685 1125]]

[Text] Zhou Wenyuan, deputy director for the PLA General Political Department, said yesterday morning when he paid a visit to the "Good 8th Company on Nanjing Road" in Shanghai: "Political work must be adopted to the needs of the new situation, and the most important question is how to use new methods to promote the old traditions."

In the 8th Company's austere conference room, Deputy Director Zhou Wenyuan extended early greetings for the Spring Festival to commanders and fighters of the 8th Company on behalf of Yu Qiuli, director of the PLA General Political Department, and all the cadres of the department. He also inquired in detail about the company's work.

Zhou Wenyuan pointed out that it is imperative to change the old working methods. He held that in the new historical period of the 1980's, it is not the PLA's glorious tradition and revolutionary spirit, but those metaphysical, simplistic and one-sided old way of doing things, that are out-of-date. For example, the method of a poor meal specially prepared to recall past suffering no longer works. There is no contradiction between promoting the spirit of hard struggle and plain living and constantly improving the company's material and cultural life. The poorer is not the better. On the contrary, the better the living standards, the more important it becomes to promote the revolutionary spirit of hard struggle and self-sacrifice. The question is to adopt new methods to promote the old traditions, and this is a new problem in the new situation that needs to be seriously studied and solved. He stressed that education on traditions should be combined organically with education on ideals. He hoped that comrades of the 8th Company will make contributions to creating a new type of company ideological and political work in the new situation.

Ba Zhongtan, commander, Ping Changxi, political commissar, Wang Chuanyou, deputy political commissar, and Zhang Lizhi, director of political department, of the Shanghai Garrison Command, accompanied Zhou Wenyuan on the visit to the Good 8th Company yesterday.

12802/13068
CSO: 4005/502

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NINGXIA UNIT CLOSES ACTIVITY CENTERS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by XINHUA reporters Guo Huailiang [6753 2037 0081] and Fan Zhegang [2868 0772 0474]]

[Text] A certain PLA unit stationed in Ningxia recently closed nine activity centers which existed in name only. Doing away with the empty "showpieces" has helped strengthen work at the basic level.

A few years ago, learning from other units' experience, this unit set up a "house of fighters," which enlivened the sparetime cultural life of the companies. Later on, the unit went further and set up 12 other sparetime activity organizations including a "house of student officers," a "house of medics," a "house of squad leaders," a "house of supply personnel," a "news center," an "agricultural and sideline production management center," a "military training information feedback center" and so forth. While one or two of these organizations did play a positive role in strengthening the unit, most of them became mere ornaments for visitors to see. For example, the "house of supply personnel" had sponsored only one activity in the 4 years of its existence. The books and materials kept in the "house" were largely unrelated to supply work, and the few tables and chairs and the reference materials were covered by dust. The "military training information feedback center" was elaborately designed by more than 10 writers and artists transferred from the companies for the job, but in the nearly 2 years since its establishment, it had failed to play much of a role in providing guidance for the unit's military training. According to statistics, these activity centers had cost a total of more than 10,000 yuan and over 2,000 man-days of work, but they had had few regular activities. Cadres and fighters described these activity centers as "empty signboards," occupying houses merely for show.

The unit party committee accepted the criticism and decided to close down these activity centers. Some activities of the "houses" and "centers," which are needed in strengthening work at the basic level, are now being carried out responsibly by various operational departments. In the meantime, drawing inferences from these activity centers, they have also examined and corrected problems in administration and training, which often tend to become mere formalities. As a result, work at the basic level is making sound development.

12802/12624
CSO: 4005/504

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

CHENGDU MR GROUP ARMY AIDS CIVILIANS

Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Dec 85 p 2

[Article by Zhang Xinyang [1728 1800 7122] and Huang Jibo [77806 4949 0130]]: "After They Move to New Places, the 60 Odd Units (Fendui) of a Group Army in Sichuan Promptly Set in Motion Joint Army-Civilian Development Activities"]

[Text] "Wherever a unit goes, it must participate in joint army-civilian development activities." This is a call by the party committee of a group army under the Chengdu Military Region in the course of the Army's streamlining and reorganization. As of 4 December, all 60 odd units (fendui) of the group army, which had moved to new locations, promptly establishing ties with the localities and started joint army-civilian activities to develop a spiritual civilization, as a nice "gift" to the local people.

All of the group army's units which shifted locations during the reorganization placed the joint army-civilian activities on the list of important items to be turned over by each unit to its replacement. The newly arrived unit took over all the joint development centers established by the former unit and continued their activities. Projects unfinished by the former unit were continued by the new unit, not discontinued with the abolition of the former unit. A certain unit stationed in Mianyang City offered on its own initiative at the beginning of this year to lay a 10-kilometer natural gas pipeline for the city. The unit was abolished in November. As soon as a new unit arrived, its leadership got in touch with the city party committee and pledged to continue the project till completion. No sooner had the unit settled down than over 200 cadres and fighters were dispatched to the work site. The people said in praise: "The newly arrived unit has hardly settled down, and it is already working for us. It is really a good unit.

A number of fendui's were reorganized into other units, and they immediately began to set up new joint development centers. The reconnaissance company of a division, which was given the honorary title of "heroic reconnaissance company" by the Chenghdu Military Region in October this year, was transferred to a unit stationed in Nanchong. The company promptly set up a joint development center together with the CYL branch of the Nanchong city bus station and organized activities to bring soldiers and civilians closer together. The company's men made reports on heroic deeds to CYL members and young people of the bus station and formed pairs with the backward ones, and quickly the CYL branch was filled with youthful spirit.

12802/13068
CSO: 4005/505

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BEIJING MR LOGISTICS CADRES SOLVE GRASSROOT PROBLEMS

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 30 Jan 86 p 4

[Article by Ma Huiming [7458 2585 7686] and Zhang Wei [1728 0251]]

[Text] Recently, leading cadres of one branch of the Logistics Department of the Beijing Military Region led six work teams to the grassroots level, where they conducted investigation and studies in a down-to-earth manner and really solved a number of "long-standing, big and difficult" problems for the grassroots units. They were highly praised by cadres and fighters.

While at the grassroots level, these leading cadres neither worked in a prefunctory way nor did things merely to look good to their subordinates. They sincerely tried to do some solid work for the grassroots units.

At the units under their command, they ate and slept together with the cadres and fighters. At the same time, they practiced "three no's," that is, they wanted no written reports, no subordinates to accompany them and large-scale briefings. Ma Zhian [7458 3112 1344], deputy director of the branch department, went to the 252 Hospital which is under his command. Donning a white coat, he went to work in the infectious disease ward, known for its hard working conditions. Like an ordinary medical worker, he made rounds, did cleaning work, discovered and solved problems faced by medical personnel and patients, the former had no hot water to wash hands or for sterilization and needed lockers to keep their work clothes, and the latter needed a place for exercise. He learned that two pieces of urgently needed large medical equipment were out of order, and that the personnel concerned were very worried because the hospital did not have the money to get the equipment fixed. He gave his approval right there for funds to be made available so that the equipment could be fixed immediately.

While staying at the grassroots units, the leading cadres also helped cadres at the grassroots level to build up their competence. Political Commissar Han Zingzhi [7281 1987 2535] visited more than 10 companies in remote mountainous areas and outposts on ridges 1,000 meters above sea level. He ate whatever food the companies happened to serve. For several days he had a toothache, and some company cadres offered to make him some soft food. He refused with a smile, saying: "Forget it. I am all right." He spent time in platoons and squads and paid visits to sentry posts to chat with fighters. The fighters regarded him as a family member and wanted to tell him

what's on their minds. A few fighters even confided "secrets" of their "love affairs" to the political commissar. Han Qingzhi noted that in some companies fighters found their political instructors' lectures boring, and the instructors themselves also felt embarrassed. So he appeared in class as an instructor to teach the fighters a lesson on ideals, using the "questions and answers" form of direct dialogue with the fighters. The atmosphere in the classroom was lively but serious, and the results were very good. At the end of each class, the fighters asked for "another one." Now this "elicitation" and "questions and answers" form of education is being widely practiced in this branch department.

In a month and more time, the leading cadres of this branch department and the work teams headed by them solved more than 80 difficult problems for the grassroots units in logistic training, medical and health work, food and lodging, protection against cold in winter, culture and recreation, political education and so forth. The fighters said humorously in praise of the leading cadres that "they brought spring breeze to the grassroots units in the severe winter."

12802/12624
CSO: 4005/504

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

COUNTY-LEVEL PAF DEPARTMENTS TRANSFERRED TO LOCALS

Xi'an SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 20 Dec 85 p 1

[Article by staff reporters Wang Juchuan [3769 1565 1557] and Shen Qingyun [3088 1987 7189]]

[Text] On 19 December, at the opening session of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District Political Work Conference, a responsible comrade of the provincial military district made the announcement that the 106 county, city and district people's armed forces departments in the province will be transferred into the local organizational system, and that this extremely important change is planned to be completed smoothly before next summer.

Since the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission decided on putting the county-level people's armed forces departments under the local organizational system, the provincial CPC committee, the provincial government and the provincial military district have taken the matter very seriously and carefully studied and made arrangements for the transfer. The provincial military district and the military subdistricts have dispatched more than 50 work teams to the people's armed forces departments to do ideological and political work and help them solve practical problems. Leading cadres of prefectural and county party and government organizations have also visited the people's armed forces departments to get acquainted with the situation. They warmheartedly urged the people's armed forces cadres to transfer to other local jobs and sincerely helped these departments in solving practical problems in the process of their transfer. A great deal has been done in preparation for the transfer, thanks to the efforts made in the last 6 months or so.

Li Xipu [2621 3305 3302], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, and Sun Kehua [1327 0460 5478], vice governor, attended yesterday's session. In his speech, Comrade Li Xipu said: The party Central Committee's decision on putting the people's armed forces departments in the local organizational system is absolutely correct, a major decision in the interests of the four modernizations drive. Party committees and governments at all levels must help the military in making the transfer a success. It is necessary to strengthen ideological and political work to educate the people's armed forces cadres to put the interests of the party and the people above everything else, submit to the overall good, observe discipline, willingly obey arrangements

made for them by the organization and make sure that the transfer proceeds smoothly as a whole. As to the practical problems faced by them in the process of the transfer, it is necessary for the local authorities to help the military find solutions in the light of actual conditions and to the extent possible.

Li Jingxue [2621 2417 1331], deputy political commissar of the provincial military district, presided over yesterday's meeting. Jiang Jinqiang [5592 6855 6973], director of the political department of the provincial military district, conveyed the spirit of the political work conference on the transfer of people's armed forces departments to the local organizational system, convened by the Lanzhou Military Region at the Gansu Provincial Military District. Kong Zhaowen [1313 2507 2429], political commissar of the Shaanxi Provincial Military District, spoke at the meeting. Wang Xibin [3769 1585 2430], commander, Wang Zhicheng [3769 1807 2052], deputy commander, Li Wanli [0536 5502 6849], chief of staff, of the provincial military district, as well as responsible comrades of the provincial party committee organizations department, the provincial civil affairs department and the provincial office in charge of servicemen transferred to civilian work were present at the meeting.

12802/12624
CSO: 4005/504

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

SHANGHAI GARRISON DISTRICT LEADING GROUPS HONORED

Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] "We must perfect a responsibility system in rectifying the party style and wage a protracted struggle to build step by step leading bodies which are 'upright, honest and incorruptible,'" This is a new demand made by the enlarged meeting of the Shanghai Garrision CPC Committee, which closed yesterday, on leading bodies at various levels land all the cadres under the garrision command.

Ping Changxi, secretary of the party committee and political commissar of the Shanghai Garrison Command, summed up and reviewed a the work done in the past year at the meeting. Ba Zhongtan, deputy secretary of the party committee and commander of the garrison, made a summary of the meeting. At the meeting, a silk banner with the inscription "hard work, industry, thrift and success" was awarded to the Fumin Farm which has doubled its economic returns in each of the last 3 years, and to 12 units and 28 individuals who had made outstanding contributions were given citations and prizes.

It is also reported that the recently held enlarged meeting of the Standing Committee of the Shanghai Garrison CPC Committee decided to pay serious attention to rectifiying the party style this year.

By listening to opinions form all sources, members of the garrison party committee found out that there are four major problems at present: The great significance in rectifying the party style is not fully understood; some cadres use their power to seek personal gain and appropriate public property; some cadres have liberalistic tendencies, and how they act depends on whom they are dealing with; and the party fails to maintain strict discipline over cadres, and there is no strict management system. They examined themselves in the light of these problems, and clearly defined new rules were laid down with regard to the assignment of vehicles, the use of service personnel at public expense, housing distribution, entertaining guests and so forth.

12802/13068
CSO: 4005/502

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

COASTAL DEFENSE CONSTRUCTION--According to a JIEFANGJIN BAO /LIBERATION ARMY DAILY/ report, the 3-year border and coastal defense construction task initiated by the party Central Committee and the Central Military Commission has been successfully completed, and China's vast border and coastal defense has taken on gratifying fundamental changes. Completed are more than 21,200 construction projects, 99.86 percent of which are up to standard. The past difficulties in housing, lighting, drinking water, bathing, medical treatment, transportation and so forth have been basically solved. With large numbers of new and rebuilt barracks, companies assigned to fixed points on the frontline, which had no barracks before, have now all moved into solid, functional, spacious and bright new houses. The border and coastal defense construction is the largest in scope since the founding of the People's Republic. /Text/ /Shanghai WENHUI BAO in Chinese 19 Nov 85 p 2/ 12802/12276

MILITARY HOUSEHOLD SERVICE CENTERS--According to a JIEFANGJIN BAO /LIBERATION ARMY DAILY/ report, in urban and rural areas in Jiangsu, several thousand military household service centers have solved such practical problems as housing, enrolling children in day-care center or schools and so forth for the families of tens of thousands of military personnel serving on the frontline or coastal and border defense posts. A circular was issued jointly recently by the general offices of the CPC Central Committee, the State Council and the Central Military Commission, calling on all other parts of the country to learn from the experience of Jiangsu Province and popularize the "military household service centers" in ways suited to local conditions. The circular says: The setting up of the military household service centers to mobilize and organize the social forces to help the military personnel relieve themselves from worries about problems at home is an effective support to the reform and building up of the armed forces under the new situation. /Text/ /Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 5 Jan 86 p 1/ 12802/12276

SHANGHAI ARMED POLICE UNITS--Yesterday the Changning District People's Armed Forces Department, Shanghai Municipality, formed a comfort group jointly with the Logistics Department of the Shanghai Garrison Command, the 85th PLA Hospital, the First and Third Air Force Hospitals in Shanghai, the People's Armed Police (PAPO 3rd Zhidui and 12 other military units stationed in the Changning District, to serve the lonely old people in four old folks' homes on Jiangsu, Huayang, Zunyi and Zhouqiao streets.

The comfort group presented the old widows and widowers with holiday cakes and souvenirs. Medical personnel gave them a physical checkup. A militia service team gave the old folks haircuts, made clothes for them, repaired household electrical appliances and cleaned the yards. They also performed shows for the old people. /Text/ /Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 26 Jan 86 p 2/ 12802/12276

SICHUAN COMPLETES CONSCRIPTION WORK--Conscription work for this winter in Sichuan Province was successfully completed on 17 November. A large number of outstanding young people have taken up the glorious job of defending the motherland. Conscription this winter was carried out during the army's structural reform, streamlining and reorganization. Governments at various levels took the work very seriously, conducted in-depth education on national defense and patriotism among the masses and worked out realistic measures for giving special care to family members of servicemen. Inspired by the heroic deeds reported by groups of PLA combat heroes and models, draft-age young people eagerly signed up. In Zhongjiang County, Tongliang County and Dukou City, the native places of combat heroes Huang Jiguang, Qiu Shaoyun and An Zhongwen, and old revolutionary base areas like Tongjiang, Nanjiang and Bazhong, young people were even more eager to join the army. The new recruits are of good quality; 25 percent of them are party or CYL members; and those with a senior middle school education has increased from last year's 21 percent to 28 percent. A number of young workers who have graduated from senior middle schools are among the draftees. [Text] [Chengdu SICHUAN RIBAO in Chinese 3 Dec 85 p 1] 12802/13068

CSO: 4005/505

PAPER SUPPORTS GOLDWATER STAND ON ARMS SALES

OW260508 Taipei CHINA POST in English 22 Mar 86 p 4

[Editorial: "Senator Goldwater's Opposition of U.S. Arms Sales to Peking"]

[Excerpts] Senator Barry Goldwater, Republican-Arizona and chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, issued a strong settlement Wednesday opposing the proposed U.S. $500 million arms sales to the Peking regime.

According to the views of the Pentagon's international security officer Edward Ross, the proposal to sell U.S. $500 million worth of navigation and radar facilities to the Peking regime would greatly increase the fighting ability of its 50 F-8 fighters and would be one of the largest arms transactions between the United States and the Peking regime. But it has caused much uneasiness among the European nations as well as Japan and the Republic of China on Taiwan. For the arms deal will enhance the fighting capability of the Chinese Communist Air Force to threaten the neighboring nations in the Asian-Pacific region, especially the Republic of China.

Such an increased threat is especially serious since the United States has not complied with the ROC's request of selling it F-16 or F-20 fighters to strengthen its air self-defense capability in accordance with the Taiwain Relations Act (TRA).

In this connection, it is high time for Senator Goldwater to implement his earlier suggestion of convening a hearing to examine the Reagan administration's implementation of the TRA, which will mark its seventh anniversary in April. Such an examination is long overdue. The Chinese Communists have attempted to nullify the TRA with the August 17, 1982 Joint Communique.

It is also hoped that the Reagan administration will heed the ROC's requests for F-16 or F-20 fighters to meet its urgent need of modernizing its air force to counter the Chinese Communist threat.

/12766
CSO: 4000/206

TAIWAN URGED TO EXCHANGE BIRTH CONTROL DATA

OW010759 Beijing in Mandarin to Taiwan 0130 GMT 31 Mar 86

[Forum on state affairs program, hosted by (Liu Wei)--On China's Population Control]

[Excerpts] Listeners and friends: Family planning concerns not only women's rights and interests, but also the prosperity of our country and the future of our nation. Therefore, the motherland's government regards family planning as a basic national policy.

China's family planning policy has won worldwide praise, but it has been distorted and attacked by some Americans. On 25 September 1985, the U.S. Agency for International Development [USAID] issued a statement distorting China's population policy and slandering China for coercive abortion. The agency also withheld, on this ground, the pledged sum of $10 million to the United Nations Funds for Population Activities [UNFPA]. On that matter, our Foreign Ministry spokesman and a statement issued by our State Family Planning Commission strongly condemned the United States for its vicious act of wantonly interfering in China's internal affairs. The world public also expressed strong dissatisfaction with the United States. The executive director of the UNFPA issued a statement refuting U.S. attacks on China's population policy. U.N. Secretary-General de Cuellar also openly expressed his disappointment at the U.S. decision.

I am sure that you listeners and friends must also be very much concerned about this delicate matter.

Listeners and friends, as you know, family planning on the motherland's mainland is entirely founded on the basis of ideological education and the people's awareness. In order to advocate and encourage family planning, the motherland's mainland has adopted some concrete policy measures. For instance, the government issues certain monthly subsidies to one-child families, and lets the only child of a family enjoy priority in nursery care, schooling, medical care, and employment.

Listeners and friends, the international community attaches great importance to the great achievements of the motherland's mainland in family planning. The U.S. public is also strongly dissatisfied with the U.S. Government's attack

on China's population policy. U.S. Congressmen Green and Kostmayer issued a statement saying that China in fact has successfully instituted a birth control program which excludes forced abortion.

Listeners and friends, population control has become a world trend of the times. According to U.N. statistics, the countries and regions exercising population control have more than 80 percent of the world's total population.

It is reported that Taiwan has also adopted population control measures. According to information released by the Taiwan authorities, Taiwan's population exceeds 19 million, with a population density of 534 persons per square kilometer, making Taiwan a region with the largest population density in the world. This has caused universal concern among the people, because it affects Taiwan a great deal, being small in area and limited in natural resources.

Population control has a bearing on the future of our motherland and our nation. This is true in the motherland as well as in Taiwan. We hope that population control in Taiwan will succeed, and we welcome Taiwan to exchange population control experience with the mainland.

/12766
CSO: 4005/568

BRIEFS

MEETING WITH ST CHRISTOPHER-NEVIS ENVOY--Taipei, March 24 (CNA)--The first ambassador of St. Christopher and Nevis to the Republic of China, Terence V. Byron, called on Foreign Minister Chu Fu-sung Monday and presented him a copy of his credentials. Chu, on behalf of the government of the Republic of China, extended his hearty welcome to Byron on his being assigned to serve in this nation. They also exchanged views on matters of mutual interest. Byron arrived in Taipei March 22. Age 36, he is a graduate of Cambridge University, England. He has been secretary for press and public relations to the prime minister and acting justice minister of St. Christopher. Byron will present his credentials to President Chiang Ching-kuo Tuesday. The ROC and St. Christopher and Nevis established diplomatic relations in 1983. Byron is St. Christopher's first ever ambassador to the ROC. He will reside permanently in another nation, however. The ROC's ambassador to St. Christopher and Commonwealth of Dominica, Wang Meng-hsien, is also ambassador to the Dominican Republic, St. Vincent and the Grenadines, and Sta. Lucia with permanent residence in Santo Domingo. [Text] [Taipei CNA in English 0246 GMT 25 Mar 86 OW] /12766

CSO: 4000/206

PRC OFFICIAL ON MAINTAINING HONG KONG'S PROSPERITY

HK290810 Hong Kong LIAOWANG Overseas Edition in Chinese No 12, 24 Mar 86, pp 21-22

[Article by Tang Hua [3282 5478]: "Sino-UK Cooperation To Maintain Hong Kong's Prosperity and Stability--An Interview With Ke Zaishuo, Chief Representative of the Chinese Side to the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group"]

[Text] The third meeting of the Sino-British Joint Liaison Group (JLG), which was the first held in Hong Kong, has concluded successfully. The substantial results of the meeting was positively received by all sides concerned. On the evening of 17 March, 3 days following the meeting's conclusion, this reporter interviewed Ke Zaishuo, chief representative of the Chinese side who was due in Hong Kong and asked his comments on the JLG's work and the recent meeting's results.

A smiling Ke Zaishuo told the reporter: "The third meeting of the JLG was a success. First, both the Chinese and British representatives were satisfied with the achievements of the meeting. Second, with the publication of the press communique, Hong Kong's public opinion also showed a good reaction. We are pleased with all this."

I

Since the establishment of the JLG, it has held meetings in London, Beijing, and Hong Kong respectively. Ke Zaishuo said: The JLG has finished its "first cycle" of work by holding meetings in the above three places in the year following its establishment as required by the Sino-British Joint Declaration. Next comes the "second cycle" of work.

He said: Compared with the previous meetings, the recent Hong Kong meeting was of special significance. Because this meeting was the first held in Hong Kong, it drew considerable attention from all sides concerned. Some people have an inadequate understanding of and have never been given access to the JLG's work. The recent meeting gave personalities of various circles in Hong Kong an opportunity to see how the JLG carries out its work and also enabled its members to acquire a deeper understanding of and to gain more knowledge about Hong Kong.

The recent meeting finally reached an identity of views on some major issues, pointed out Ke Zaishuo, on the basis of its previous meetings and not by a single meeting and after repeated discussions were held, including repeated studies by specialists and the views of both sides became closer and closer through fairly mature deliberations. It can be said that the recent meeting achieved its good results on the basis of its two previous meetings, which were also successful, and that each meeting made headway.

When touching on the JLG's tasks, Ke Zaishuo held: The JLG was established to meet the needs of the Chinese and British governments for making contacts, holding consultations, and exchanging information with each other. Its tasks are to ensure the effective implementation of the Sino-British Joint Declaration, a smooth transfer of government in 1997, and Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. They can be summed up in one phrase, namely, a comprehensive and accurate implementation of the joint declaration. Ke Zaishuo said: The joint declaration is the foundation and norm for the Chinese and British governments in solving the Hong Kong question. Not only does it define the future of Hong Kong after 1997 but it also contains in reality the ways in which Hong Kong should be managed in the transitional period. The JLG was established precisely with a view to achieving the common objective set by the joint declaration. So long as the joint declaration is implemented in a comprehensive, accurate, and step-by-step way, Hong Kong's prosperity and stability can surely be maintained. Were we to do otherwise, it would be detrimental to the realization of the common objective set by the two sides through consultations.

Ke Zaishuo indicated that the joint Chinese and British effort to maintain Hong Kong's prosperity and stability through close cooperation is in accordance with the two countries basic interest. Neither of them is willing to make a mess of Hong Kong. This is their common determination. Therefore, both sides are ready to strictly implement the Sino-British Joint Declaration. He said: "Since every clause of the joint declaration is to be implemented right down in Hong Kong, in the final analysis, the purpose of all the JLG's work is to benefit our compatriots in Hong Kong and to serve the long-term and basic interests of all Hong Kong residents. This is our basic understanding."

II

When dealing with the problems discussed by the JLG, Ke Zaishuo said: "On the part of the Chinese delegation, first of all, the principle of Chinese sovereignty will be upheld and, at the same time, consideration will be given to the characteristics of Hong Kong's history and present conditions by proceeding from its realities as stipulated by the joint declaration. So long as the two things are combined satisfactorily and a realistic approach and flexible measures are taken, the clauses of the joint declaration can be implemented. As far as the agreement reached at the recent meeting is concerned, the Chinese side has adhered to the principle of sovereignty and to the 12 basic policies and their elaborations, proceeded from actual conditions, and adopted flexible measures, thus settling problems."

Ke Zaishuo said: The GATT question has a bearing on the development of Hong Kong's foreign trade and investor confidence. Hence, it is an issue essential to Hong Kong's prosperity and stability. The development of Hong Kong hinges on overseas markets to a great extent. Therefore, it is very important to ensure Hong Kong's status in the GATT. At present the British representatives represent Hong Kong in the GATT but it will be impossible for them to do so after 1997. To ensure that Hong Kong, as a special administrative region, will continue to enjoy the favorable conditions and rights offered by the GATT after 1997, we will take flexible and realistic measures concerning the related propositions which actually reflect Hong Kong's practical needs and do not violate the principle of Chinese sovereignty.

With regard to the question of travel documents for Hong Kong residents, Ke Zaishuo said: At present it is convenient for Hong Kong residents to travel abroad. We must ensure it remains convenient after 1997. Personalities of various circles in Hong Kong hope that the validity of the related documents in their hands will not be discontinued in 1997. This involves China's position on the question of nationality. A series of unique measures which are in line with China's consistent position on the question of nationality and capable of meeting the needs of Hong Kong residents, namely, to continue to enjoy ease of leaving and returning to Hong Kong, will be taken. While adhering to principle, the Chinese delegates have held serious consultations with their British counterparts with the greatest flexibility to seek solutions to this complicated issue.

Coming to this point, Ke Zaishuo pointed out: "With this approach, the Chinese delegates to the JLG are ready to cooperate with their British counterparts and seek feasible solutions so long as the principle of sovereignty is observed and Hong Kong's needs as well as prosperity and stability are taken into consideration."

III

For various reasons, in the early days of the establishment of the JLG, some people in Hong Kong were not quite clear about the nature of the JLG and even had some doubts and misgivings about it. On this question, Ke Zaishuo specially stated that from the JLG's work in the past year, and in particular from its third meeting, people can see that some delicate and difficult problems in which they took great interest have been solved fairly satisfactorily. This not only shows the gratifying progress of the JLG's work but also indicates that the tasks contained in the joint declaration, such as maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, making Hong Kong's current social and economic systems as well as lifestyle remain unchanged, and retaining Hong Kong's status as a free port, separate customs territory, and international financial center, can certainly be fulfilled. He is confident that with the results of the JLG's work in specific fields, personalities of various circles in Hong Kong will gradually get rid of their unnecessary doubts and misgivings.

Ke Zaishuo reviewed the JLG's first meeting in which Hong Kong's status and rights in the Asia Development Bank were discussed. At that time, the problem of China's status in the bank had not yet been solved and Hong Kong was confronted with the problem of making subscriptions to the bank's shares, which

involved the post-1997 guarantee question. Since Britain can hardly continue to guarantee Hong Kong's debts in the bank, then who will act as Hong Kong's guarantor? Taking the importance of the continued participation of Hong Kong and its status in the bank into account, the Chinese delegates decided to agree to the proposal that China act as the guarantor for Hong Kong in the bank after 1997, although China's seat in the bank had not yet been restored then. Thus the Chinese and British sides reached an identity of views on how to ensure Hong Kong's status and rights in the bank.

Ke Zaishuo also dealt with the question of wording in the travel documents issued to Hong Kong people. This question was in fact discussed in the second meeting. It is a complicated matter involving the right of abode. The key to the question is whether or not the holders of British National (Overseas) or BNO passports, which are regarded as travel documents, can have a right of abode in Hong Kong endorsement. There is no precedent to go by in regard to the practice of putting a note in a foreign passport stating its holder has a right of abode endorsement for another country's territory. However, with BNO passports, Hong Kong residents will find it more convenient to travel abroad after 1997 and therefore, they hope notes bearing a right of abode endorsement will be appended to the BNO passports. Such being the case, the Chinese delegates made energetic efforts. The Chinese and British sides came to an agreement in principle on the wording of notes to be appended to the BNO passports at the second meeting and reached final agreement on it at the third meeting held in Hong Kong.

IV

After reviewing the achievements scored so far by the JLG, Ke Zaishuo reaffirmed that the concerted efforts of the Chinese and British sides were indispensable to scoring these achievements. If full consultation and cooperation between the two sides had been lacking, there would have been no such achievements. Only through mutual understanding, accommodation, and trust can the two sides maintain their friendly cooperation. It is not easy for the two sides to have managed to do so in the face of sophisticated problems. There was a gratifying atmosphere and spirit of cooperation prevailing over the last three meetings following the establishment of the JLG. Ke Zaishuo said: "We are fully confident about the prospects for the JLG. Objectively speaking, so long as the two sides maintain friendly cooperation, the tasks facing the JLG can smoothly be fulfilled. This is in the common interests of the Chinese and British sides and in the fundamental interests of all Hong Kong residents."

Ke Zaishuo went on to say: In terms of the work done by the JLG, the overall development of Sino-British relations and the two sides' common interests in maintaining Hong Kong's prosperity and stability, maintaining close cooperation in the JLG is an objective need. From an overall and long-term point of view, China and Britain will cooperate not only during the transitional period of Hong Kong but also in the years after 1997. This is also the common historical responsibility of the two countries.

Ke Zaishuo said: "Of course, by stressing friendly cooperation, we do not mean to say that all problems can be solved easily. This is impossible. Most

of the events in the world are very complex. Especially in dealing with some issues related to Hong Kong, both sides had different opinions in the initial stages. The two sides may have different opinions in the consultation process. It is normal or we should say that it is inevitable." He stressed: "On no account will the possible emergence of different opinions reduce our desire or need for cooperation. It is precisely through mutual understanding and cooperation that the two sides in the JLG managed to gradually solve the sophisticated problems that they encountered in the initial stages. Generally speaking, the cooperation between China and Britain in the JLG following the signing of the joint declaration has basically been good. Though some problems are likely to occur in certain stages of the process of cooperation or likely to recur in the future, we are confident that the problems can be solved in the spirit of friendly cooperation and of seeking truth from facts and through consultation."

Finally, Ke Zaishuo indicated: Judging from the "first cycle" of work of the JLG, this is a good beginning. Through the past year's work, the Chinese and British sides in the JLG have increased their mutual understanding and acquired certain experience in various fields of endeavor. We believe that the JLG can better carry out its work and more effectively fulfill its tasks on the basis of what has been achieved so far.

/12766
CSO: 4005/561

END